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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPE.

Sluggish Progress of the Civil Strife in France.

Renewal of the Cannonading in Front of Paris.

Another Attack Expected by the Communist Army.

Several Parisian Papers Suppressed by the Commune.

The Prussians Intercepting Provisions Intended for Paris.

A Definite German-Franco Peace Treaty Fully Anticipated.

THE FRENCH STRUGGLE.

Paris Papers Suppressed by the Commune—Gen. Rossel in Command of the Insurgent Army.

PARIS, May 6.—The Commune has suppressed the following journals: The *Petit Moniteur, Petit National, Bon Sens, Petit Presse, Petit Journal France* and *Temps*. A decree issued by the Committee of Public Safety invests in Gen. ROSSEL the initiatory direction of military operations. The Committee have also given an order for the demolition of the espiatory chapel. Gen. ROSSEL has formally taken the control of the entire Communist Army, and in an order of the day appoints Gen. DOMBROWSKI to the command of the right wing, Gen. LA CECILIA to that of the centre, Gen. NOBLECASKI to that of the left wing, and Gens. BERGERET and ENDES to the command of the reserves. Attempts at an armistice continue, but as yet without success.

A Definite Treaty of Peace with Germany Anticipated—Reinforcements for Fort Vincennes—Another Attack on Paris Impending—Bonapartist Intrigues.

LONDON, May 7—1½ A. M.—It is anticipated that a definite treaty of peace will be signed at Frankfort as soon as the mode of payment of the indemnity is settled.

PARIS, May 6—Evening.—The commandant of Fort Vincennes has informed the Commune that recent actions have reduced the garrison 150 men, and asks for a reinforcement.

Gen. ROSSEL has complained of interference on the part of the Committee of Safety, and rejects the responsibility placed upon him. He has gone to Fort Vanvres where he has dismissed the commandant. The firing south of the city is vigorous, while that at Neuilly and Asnieres is alternately furious and weak. A fresh attack on the south-west side of the city is impending. M. PYAT has resigned the membership of the Safety Committee. It is said the Commune has accepted his withdrawal, and requires the remainder of the Committee to resign. It is said that Gens. ROSSEL and DOMBROWSKI are upon unfriendly terms. The *Réveil* reports Bonapartist intrigues at Geneva.

Gen. Rossel Unpopular—Prussians Intercepting Paris Provisions.

PARIS, May 6.—The Commune has ordered the immediate release from confinement of the commandant of Fort Vincennes, who was recently arrested on suspicion of disloyalty to the Paris authorities. The new Minister of War, Gen. ROSSEL, is unpopular with the Commune. The commandant of Fort Issay has been dismissed by Gen. ROSSEL for insubordination. The German commander, Gen. VON DER TANN, has, in a communication to the Commune, protested against an excess of 200 troops in the garrison of Fort Vincennes. The Prussians still intercept provisions intended for Paris, and refuse explanation as to the cause of their action.

More Engagements and Cannonading—The Supplementary Elections.

VERSAILLES, May 6.—There was a cannonading during all last night. This morning there were several engagements in the trenches, and some prisoners were taken. All means of communication between the insurgents in Forts Issy and Vanvres have been destroyed. The Government works are being completed despite the heavy fire kept up by the Communist batteries. The supplementary elections to fill vacancies in the Assembly have been postponed until after the surrender of Paris. At noon today there was a sharp engagement in the trenches in front of Forts Issy and Vanvres. The Versailles troops carried by assault a small redan, defended by a force of the Communists, who were taken prisoners. The work, however, was evacuated by the Versaillists, in consequence of its exposure to the fire of Fort Vanvres.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Dissipation of the Turkey-Egyptian Difficulty—German-Franco Conference.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 5.—The misunderstanding between the Sultan of Turkey and the Khédive of Egypt, has been entirely dissipated. The Sultan has sent an embassy to Berlin to congratulate the Emperor WILLIAM upon his accession to the throne of Germany.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, May 6.—Prince BISMARK and MM. FAVRE and POUYER-QEURTER have arrived here for the purpose of holding a conference; the former has received an ovation from the citizens.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Budget for the Year—Parliamentary Action—The Present Chancellor of the Exchequer—Sketch of Mr. Lowe—England and the Declaration of Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 22, 1871.

The event of the week here has been, of course, the presentation of the Budget for the year. The broad facts of it are that the income of last year was £69,945,000, and the expenditure £69,548,000; that the ordinary income of the present year is estimated at £69,595,000, and the expenditure at £72,308,000; that there is, therefore, a deficiency of £2,713,000 to be made up, and that it is proposed to supply it by a revision and increase of the probate, legacy and succession duties; an increase of the income tax from £1 13s. 4d. per cent. (or, as it is now reckoned, 4d. in the pound,) to £2 4s., or 2 1-5 per cent; and a new tax on matches at the rate of ½d. per 100 for common wooden ones, and 1d. per 100 for the more aristocratic wax matches and fusees. As the greater part of the expenditure of the year is due to objects of permanent advantage, such as the strengthening of England's defenses, the abolition of purchase in the army and laying in a good supply of stores for future use, the natural and most reasonable course would have been to divide the outlay between a loan and an increase of the income tax, unless some entirely novel tax of an indirect kind could be devised which should touch everybody all round without pressing on any particular industry. But then this is what everybody said, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, being a clever man, was quite above doing just what everybody thought he should do. He must strike out a new line of his own, and the result is as I have stated above.

THE MATCH TAX.

The match tax is borrowed from t'other side of the Atlantic, and no doubt Mr. GREELEY will find it a fact to his taste. On this side there is a good deal of skepticism as to the probability of the proceeds of the tax coming up to Mr. LOWE's estimate, and a very decided opinion that it is fiscally a retrograde step. Incidentally, Mr. LOWE himself indicated his own anticipation. He dwelt on the danger arising from the recklessness with which matches were used, in consequence of their extreme cheapness, and argued that the tax would be a check on this perilous waste. In other words it will tend to reduce consumption and consequently will injure the manufacturers. It is quite probable that so small a tax, (though from the ad valorem point of view it is at best 100, and some of the manufacturers say 250 ₩ cent.,) will not affect the sale, but what then comes of Mr. LOWE's argument? On the other hand, if it is fair to tax matches merely for the sake of revenue, the policy of the last quarter of a century has been a gross mistake, and the Government should go back to the old proportions of the excise tariff. Again, the alteration in the mode of assessing the income tax from so much in the pound to so much per cent., though trivial in itself is objectionable as a charge for the mere sake of charge, and will certainly not reconcile people to an increase of the rate. I fancy the Government will not have very much difficulty in carrying their proposals, but they will not tend to improve the relations between them and their Parliamentary supporters, or to mend their waning popularity out of doors. The good thing in the Budget is Mr. LOWE's joke about the match tax. It is to be imposed in the shape of half-penny labels, with the motto *ex luce lucellum*, (out of light a little profit.) This is very neat and pleases the Universities, but after all £500,000 a year is a good deal, even for the best of classical puns.

MR. LOWE.

Having told you the contents of the Budget, I must say a word about the man who produced it. Mr. LOWE, present Chancellor of the Exchequer, is a remarkable type of the intellectual politician. The son of a country clergyman, he started with a brilliant career at the University of Oxford, when he settled down for a time as a tutor. Growing tired of such a dull, monotonous career, he turned to politics. After passing an apprenticeship in Australia, he came back to London to write leaders for the *Times* (his first articles were, I believe, those scathing ones on LOUIS NAPOLEON at the time of the *coup d'état*) and push his way in the House of Commons. The *Times* and Lord PALMERSTON were then on the most intimate terms, and after a short time Mr. LOWE became a Minister, though not in the Cabinet. Lord PALMERSTON had a deserved reputation for always standing by a colleague, so that it used to be said the best way to bind oneself to him was to get into a scrape and then ever after he felt bound to do his best for you. But it happened that Mr. LOWE was so unlucky in his scrapes that somehow he provoked so much bitterness on the part of his opponents that more than once his gallant chief had to throw him over. In one at least of these instances Mr. LOWE was certainly ill used. He is, I dare say you know, an Albinos, with the white hair and pink eyes of that peculiar class, and so short-sighted that he has to hold a paper close to his eyes to read it. Reading under these circumstances is painful and laborious, and he prefers, whenever he can, to employ other eyes for reading as well as other hands for writing. Some education reports which had passed through his office on their way to the House of Commons were pronounced to be garbled, and he was attacked for it. The fact was that a clerk had struck out some passage as irrelevant, and that Mr. LOWE, who only heard the papers read over and did not see them, knew nothing of the erasures. It was not till after Lord PALMERSTON's death that Mr. LOWE came to the front. He had seen the corruptions of democracy in their most brutal form among the desendants of convicted felons and criminals who had fled from justice, and on his return to England he had his head broken with a brickbat when a candidate at Kidderminster. A snug pocket borough was provided for him by Lord LANSDOWN, and this was threatened by the reform movement—ultimately, indeed, the place was disfranchised. It was natural therefore that he should take up the cudgels against reform, and he wielded them so smartly and forcibly that though he failed to defeat the Reform Bill, when it was passed and got out of the way, the Liberals felt they could not do without him, and he appeared in Mr. GLADSTONE's Cabinet as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

TRAITS OF THE PEDAGOGUE.

Sir WALTER SCOTT says of one of his characters, "the man was mortal, and had been a schoolmaster." The same might be said of Mr. LOWE. He has never quite got over having been a teacher of ingenuous youth. The manner of the pedagogue still clings to him. There is a strong suggestion of letting himself down to the level of common understanding in his mode of speech, and he has a way of dropping down suddenly and sharply on a political opponent, which recalls the impatient tutor snubbing a dull or careless pupil. Once he told Mr. J. STUART MILL, "We don't want philosophers here," (meaning the House of Commons,) and in one sense he was right. That is to say, the House of Commons does not want philosophy in its raw condition, but only a manufactured philosophy, made up for direct political use. But Mr. LOWE, himself, though always intensely political, is apt to be too much a philosopher for political success. His cleverness is superlative, and he is always clever. If he could only be dull sometimes, he would be the first statesman of the day. His cleverness tells against him in two ways. First, as in the case of this Budget; it has a tendency to lead him astray from the plain, obvious, common-sense policy. Second, even when he is right, he is right to comparatively little purpose, because he has gone too fast, and has left the people behind him. As far as actual legislation goes, he is one of the most thorough-going Liberals in the House. On education or religious and economical questions he is far ahead of the bulk of his own party. Yet on the question of party reform he joined with the Conservatives in opposing any extension of the franchise. The fact was, he looked to ends rather than measures. He was anxious that the national policy should be thoroughly liberal, and he distrusted the vote of the mob. "Let us educate our masters," he said, and he would have waited, if he could, to have them educated before he gave them votes. The difficulty of a Minister like this is to keep pace with the people, with the dull squires and heavy-witted borough magnates whom they send to Parliament; to adjust his proposals to the popular understanding, and to repress fertility of ideas and vivacity of speech. If he could only bring himself to believe, or act as if he believed, that stupid people sometimes have feelings, he would be leader of the Liberal Party in the Commons, and perhaps Prime Minister. The most probable conjunction, however, is Lord GRANVILLE as Premier, with Mr. LOWE leader in the Lower House.

BRITISH PHILISTINISM.

Mr. LOWE's Budget speech should have pleased the Philistines. The Chancellor of the Exchequer evidently set himself to play down to them. It is, perhaps, appropriate for one in that position to confine his views of national affairs to their financial aspect; but policy would have suggested that any allusion to the war and its effect on ourselves should not have been limited to a hard reckoning of profits. It is an old point of moral controversy whether it is allowable to derive comfort from contemplation of the misfortunes of others. Mr. LOWE seemed to regard Continental perturbations only as a useful background to show off our own prosperity. Here you have all these terrible things on the Continent, within a few hours' journey, and yet England has all the time been doing a thriving trade and heaping up honest commercial gains. Moreover, England drew a direct profit from the war, for trade came to her from abroad, and capital too. This was the gist of his statement, and it is just conceivable that the belligerents, smarting with their wounds, may not altogether relish this complacent reckoning of "the good thing" which a cautious neutral made out of their misfortunes. When Mr. LOWE mentioned the increased army estimates in his enumeration groans broke from below the gangway, where the Radicals sit, and when, returning to the topic, he spoke of finance as the handmaid of policy, and assumed that in thus enlarging the expenditure for which he had to provide the Government were carrying out the wishes of Parliament and the country, there were mingled cries of "No, no," and cheers. Upon this he went on to argue that even on purely financial grounds it was a wise policy to provide for security.

ENGLAND AND THE DECLARATION OF PARIS.

Last night there was a short, but interesting, debate on the Declaration of Paris in the House of Commons. In 1856, as you doubtless recollect, after the terms of peace with Russia had been settled, a declaration was agreed to, containing these stipulations: "1. Privateering is and remains abolished. 2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war." All the Powers which signed the treaty assented to these articles. The United States, however, repudiated them on the ground that they did not go far enough, and that the absolute immunity of all private property at sea, or on land, ought to be admitted. The declaration excited a good deal of protest in this country at the time, and repeated efforts have been made to get the Government to withdraw from it. Only a few months since, when the Black Sea question turned up, Mr. J. S. MILL reopened the question, and urged that England should no longer submit to be bound by a rule which, as a maritime Power, crippled its strength. The tendency of the debate last night was to confine the question to considerations of national advantage. And from this point of view there is (as Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, Chief Equity Lawyer, pointed out,) as much to be said on one side as on the other. The right of search is valuable to a belligerent in so far as it restricts the opportunities of supply to the enemy; but it is very difficult to exercise the right, on account of the irritations it produces among neutrals. On the other hand, the Declaration of Paris is an advantage to neutrals, and in that capacity England gets as much good out of it as anybody. As the tendency of English policy is to be a neutral rather than a belligerent, it is tolerably clear that her interest is so far in maintaining the declaration. In England just now the feeling is evidently that neutrality pays very well, and war is not such a bad thing if you only keep out of it yourselves. And so the House of Commons, last night, showed no favor to the proposed repudiation of the declaration. Another reason, however, weighed with the Government and the House, and that is that the other Powers would not let England escape from the bargain, and, therefore, it was better to take it quietly.

F. J. H.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night Saturday, May 6, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga.	29.92	51	N.	Fresh.	Clear.
Baltimore	29.68	51	N.	Fresh.	H. Rain.
Boston	29.52	44	E.	Light.	L. Rain.
Buffalo	29.74	47	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Charleston	29.93	57	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.90	51	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Chicago	30.00	47	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.06	48	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
Cleveland	29.95	47	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Corinne, Utah	29.94	63	S. E.	Gentle.	Threat'g.
Detroit	29.89	43	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
Duluth	29.99	51	....	Calm.	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.02	44	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
Key West	30.01	74	W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Lake City, Fla.	29.97	58	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
Memphis	30.09	55	S. E.	Light.	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.97	46	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Mobile	30.11	61	....	Calm.	Clear.
Nashville	30.17	46	....	Calm.	Clear.
New-London	29.48	45	N. E.	Gentle.	Lt. Rain.
New-Orleans	30.12	64	N. E.	Fresh.	Clear.
New-York	29.51	49	S.	Light.	Lt. Rain.
Norfolk	29.67	56	S. W.	Fresh.	Lt. Rain.
Omaha	29.97	54	S.	Light.	Clear.
Oswego	29.66	43	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	29.58	52	E.	......	Lt. Rain.
Pittsburg	29.90	47	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Portland, Me.	29.53	42	N. E.	Fresh.	Lt. Rain.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.76	44	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
San Francisco	30.25	51	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Savannah	29.97	55	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Louis	30.08	53	....	Calm.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.98	56	....	Calm.	Clear.
Toledo, O.	29.94	45	....	Calm.	Clear.
Washington	29.68	49	N.W.	Gentle.	Lt. Rain.
Wilmington	29.36	56	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Galveston	30.06	74	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

The Government Report of Observations.

WASHINGTON, May 6—7½ P. M.—The barometer continues to rise slowly on the Pacific coast, with increased west winds. Clear and clearing weather is reported from the upper lakes to the Gulf and in the Southern States. Cloudy weather, with light and fresh winds and occasional rains, have prevailed in the Ohio Valley and on the lower lakes. A temporary clearing away was experienced Friday evening on the Middle Atlantic, followed today by heavy rains attending the north-eastern progress of the area of the lowest pressure, which was reported last night central in North Carolina. The cloudy weather anticipated for the Middle and Eastern States has probably been very generally attended by light rains. The lowest pressure is now off the coast of New-Jersey.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear or partially cloudy weather is probable for Sunday from Lake Erie to Virginia and westward. The heavy rains will probably abate on the Middle Atlantic, and cloudy and clearing weather will prevail in the Middle and Eastern States on Sunday.

The Meteorological Report.

SUMMIT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON, May 6.—Observations taken at 7 P. M.: Barometer, 29.76, change minus .19; thermometer, 35°, change minus 3°; relative humidity, 84; wind E.; velocity of wind, two miles per hour. All day long nearly the whole country below has been covered with clouds, and now and then a peak protruding above them. The wind on the Summit has been in every direction, while frequently both above and below the wind was in a different direction from that on the summit at the same time. The thermometer at 8 A. M. was 55° in the sun, the warmest we have yet had.

The Weather on the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 6.—Heavy rains have fallen in this vicinity all the week, with partial clearing-up weather this morning. To-night another rain-storm has set in, and fears are entertained of a freshet. All the streams are heavily swollen, and in some of the counties on the river they have overflowed their banks.

TELEGRAMS.

The Political and Social Condition of Affairs in Mexico.

A Revolution Anticipated Whether Juarez is Re-elected or Not.

Resignation of the Entire Haytian Ministry.

Extraordinary Accident to a Tennessee Railroad Train.

A California Town Nearly Destroyed by Fire.

Burning of an Ocean Steamer Near Augusta, Ga.

MEXICO.

Railroad, Canal and Telegraph Matters—More Revolutions—Political Intelligence—The Death Penalty Abolished.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 30, via HAVANA, May 6.—An exequator has been granted to Mr. BRONSON, the United States Consul at Minatitlan. Consul SKILTON has returned to the capital. The Vera Cruz Railroad is finished to Potrero Station, and will reach Cordova in July. The reports concerning the Tehuantepec Canal represent that it is practicable. The telegraph connecting Mexico with the United States is rapidly approaching completion. An attempted revolution in Sinaloa has been frustrated and the leader arrested. A Protestant church has been dedicated in the City of Mexico. The building was formerly a Catholic church. The edifice was crowded with an immense audience. The Congress contains fifteen independents, who sometimes favor JUAREZ, and at other times the Fusionists. The Fusionists have triumphed in the City Council affair, the Lerdo ticket gaining the seats, the Juarists giving way in order to avoid a revolution. The State of Guerrero will vote for DIAZ. A breach in the Fusionist ranks is unavoidable; the Porferistas are recriminating the Lerdistas. The more row the better it is for JUAREZ. Nobody doubts that upon his reinauguration there will be a revolution throughout the Republic. The State of San Luis Potosi is the focus of the revolution, and the Government is massing troops in the neighboring States as a precautionary measure. The authorities and people of San Luis Potosi favor LERDO. The Treasury is bankrupt. Large sums of money are squandered for electioneering purposes and to fill the pockets of Government employes. Corruption stalks impudently before the people. All parties are considered dishonest. MANUEL PAYNO, the distinguished writer, formerly editor of the *Siglo*, and now editor of the *Federalist*, has written a powerful article showing that the United States will absorb Mexico, and that the longer the absorption is put off the worse it will be for Mexico. All the journals excepting the *Iberia* and the *Two Republics* are subsidized by the political parties. The Juarez journals at the capital are supported directly from the Treasury. The opposition papers are supported by those in whose interests they are run, the leaders expecting high positions. The Cabinet is bound to fall. SAAVEDRA, the Minister of Justice, resigned on the 25th inst. The new Minister of the Interior, VELASCO, resigned on the 28th, when seventy-four deputies petitioned him to remain. VELASCO consented to remain temporarily, but he demanded that ROMERO, the Minister of Finance, and MEJIA, the Minister of War, should send in their resignations. ROMERO having been impeached by the Grand Jury for abuses of authority, must resign if JUAREZ is not re-elected; nevertheless he retains the office because the army supports him. SANCHEZ OCHOA is mentioned as the next Minister of War, and MANUEL PAYNO as Minister of the Treasury. The death penalty has been abolished in Mexico. The revolution in Tehuantepec continues, and life and property are insecure.

HAYTI.

Resignation of the Entire Cabinet—Continuance of the Excitement—The Treasury Robbed—No Danger of a Revolution.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 6.—The denunciations of the administration of the Haytian Treasury have caused the resignation of the whole Cabinet. Even the President threatens to resign. LORGNET, Secretary of Finance, is denounced as an imbecile old woman, but beyond charges of incapacity nothing has been alleged against him. No charges of fraud have been made. The excitement was very great during the night. After the retirement of the officers of the Treasury, the office of that department was broken open and the books and papers carried away and burned by unknown parties. Notwithstanding these disturbances, there is a strong feeling in favor of peaceable measures. There is no expectation of a revolution. The new Ministry will be composed as follows: RAMON, Minister of Finance; ULADION, Minister of Justice; Gen. CONVIN, Minister of War; CARRIE, Minister of the Interior.

WINNIPEG.

Cattle Disease—Indian Parley—Parliamentary Business—Emigration.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 6.—Advices from Winnipeg to the 15th of April have been received. The Lieutenant-Governor is about sending twenty persons around the boundaries of the Province to parley with the Indians, and assures them that a treaty will be made with them for their lands when their lands are needed, and to urge them not to come in this Spring expecting a treaty. Some difficulty will be experienced in freighting to and from Manitoba. Owing to the prevailing cattle disease, which attacks the mouth and feet, neither horses nor cattle are allowed to pass through the State from Ontario to Winnepeg, and all the freighting will be done by the Minnesota lines. Representations have been made to the authorities which may result in the exemption of the horses and cattle of Manitoba from this regulation. Parliament is busy till 10 o'clock every night. The bill regulating the Police force, and making many other changes for the better, will be introduced next week. The Government will bring down their Homestead bill. It will be one of the most liberal measures on the continent. Land, houses, cattle, &c., will be protected from creditors. The contractors for repairing the main highway will finish their work in a few days. In anticipation of the immigration, several new and substantial bridges have been built. The Spring is backward and cold, and influenza is prevalent to an extraordinary degree.

STRATHROY, May 6.—An advance party of about ten families, who intend emigrating to Manitoba, left here today, being the first departure from this section for the newly-acquired territory. All are well-to-do, and have shipped in advance a number of teams, reapers, mowers and other agricultural implements. The main party will embark on the 15th inst., and will go by way of Duluth. Dr. LYNCH will accompany the party.

THE SOUTH.

Extraordinary Disaster to an Excursion Train.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 6.—An accident on the Little Rock Railroad last night jeopardized the lives of a party of excursionists. About two miles east of Madison the trestle of a bridge had become impaired by the flood, and the engine of the train plunged into the water. A broken rail ran through the baggage car, tearing up the flooring, and throwing the car off into the water. Every car but the rear one was thrown off, and the train narrowly escaped going into ten feet of water in the swamp. The escape of the passengers from death was almost miraculous. They reached here this morning, having spent the greater part of the night in the cars surrounded by water.

A Terrible Murder in a Church.

MEMPHIS, May 6.—The Fort Smith (Ark.) *Era* says: "An outrage was perpetrated on the 22d inst. at Chocoville, a quiet village, near the border of the Indian Territory. As Rev. Mr. DECAMP, of the Missionary Baptist Church, was about opening religious service, a ruffian, named HANDLY, entered with a revolver in hand, and, approaching the minister, asked him his name. On being told, HANDLY fired four shots at him, three striking DECAMP in the head, killing him instantly. The ruffian then leveled the revolver at the congregation, and drove them out with threats of death and curses, then mounted his horse and fled. It is said that HANDLY some years since interrupted the service at which DECAMP officiated, and was indicted for so doing. HANDLY then went to Texas, which was made too hot for him, and he returned here. The greatest excitement prevails over the affair."

A Savannah Steamer Burned—A Railroad Convention.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 6.—The steamer *Carrie*, hence for Savannah with 800 bales of cotton, was burned this morning twenty-three miles below Augusta. The passengers and crew were saved. The cotton, which was entirely consumed, was fully insured. No insurance on the steamer. The fire was caused by a spark from the engine. The Georgia Railroad Convention meets here on Wednesday. The Cotton States Fair Association will hold its annual horticultural exhibition here on the 10th and 11th inst. The weather is very cool. The Georgia Press Association meets here on the 10th inst.

Later.—It is now ascertained that three casualties occurred on the steamer *Carrie*. A Mrs. E. A. DUNBAR lost a child aged nine months, and was herself seriously injured by jumping from the burning steamer. One negro woman was drowned.

The Kentucky Municipal Elections.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 6.—The elections of Magistrates throughout the State today passed quietly. There is generally no political significance attached to the results. The Republicans elected their ticket in Frankfort by a large majority.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Destructive Fire at Folsom, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—The main portion of the town of Folsom, Cal., was destroyed by fire. Loss $125,000.

The California Medical Association—A Murder in Nevada—China News.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—The Medical Association, after another long and bitter wrangle over the female delegate question, indefinitely postponed it again and adjourned *sine die*. They have gone on an excursion down the bay today.

C. VILLEMERO, a well-known litterateur, and a native of Dalmatia, died here last evening. The steamer *Nebraska*, of the new line, sailed for Australia and New-Zealand this morning. She carries twenty-five cabin passengers, a very light freight, and an immense mail. Arrived ship *Arkwright*, from New-York. WILLIAM R. WARNOCK, a well-known detective, was shot dead at Piache, Nevada, by a party holding an intrenched position at a mine the title to which is in dispute. He had no part in the quarrel, but was merely walking in the vicinity of the mine. Owing to the condition of the crops the grain market has considerably weakened. The British bark *Romeo*, from Hong Kong, reports that the latest advices from the interior of China are more favorable.

THE WEST.

The Ruth Tragedy—Large Fires.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—A fire at Liberty, Adams County, Ill., yesterday, destroyed the flouring-mill of HORACE GRIFFIN. Loss, $10,000; no insurance. The Coroner's jury in the case of ISAAC M. RUTH, at Lawrence, Kansas, returned a verdict last night that RUTH died from the effects of poison, supposed to have been administered by Dr. MEDLICOTT. WESTON, the walkist, who has been walking here for the past three days on a wager that he can walk 200 miles in forty-one hours, finished 150 miles last night. He walks fifty miles each day in ten hours and fifteen minutes, including a half mile backward each day. He will win or lose his wager at 10½ o'clock to-night.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—The loss of BLYMER, NORTON & Co. by fire last night is estimated at $35,000, principally in patterns and work partially completed.

The Cincinnati University Movement.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 6.—The stockholders of the Cincinnati Astronomical Society today directed their Board of Control to inquire into the practicability of disposing of their real property with a view of using the proceeds in aid of the proposed Cincinnati University. If this design shall be accomplished the Cincinnati Observatory will become a department of the new University.

The Greenbush Riot—Arrest of Ringleaders—The Albany Bar on the Code.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 6.—LUKE CONIFF, JAMES WINNE, (a former trustee of the town,) JOSEPH PEARL and MARTIN BURKE have been arrested for causing a riot at the recent election in Greenbush. They were held to bail. The members of the Albany Bar have drawn up a remonstrance to the Governor urging him not to sign the bill amending the Code, and granting extraordinary power to New-York Judges. The remonstrance is being largely signed.

The Break on the Erie Canal Repaired.

BUFFALO, N.Y., May 6.—A private despatch from the break on the Erie Canal at Fairport says the water will be let in on Monday, and that boats will surely be able to pass by Thursday.

The Boat-Race at the Naval Academy.

ANNAPOLIS, May 6.—A boat-race came off at 3 o'clock this afternoon between the St. John's College crew and a picked crew of the midshipmen of the Naval Academy. Although it was raining very hard, there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. The distance was three miles. Time of the midshipmen, 20 minutes 18 seconds; time of the St. John's, 21 minutes. When in the middle of the Severn River the St. John's boat broke an oar, which gave the race to the midshipmen.

Massachusetts Legislative Matters—The Emery Case in Boston.

BOSTON, May 6.—The order pending in the Legislature for a public reception to President GRANT was tabled, today, in the absence of reliable information concerning the intentions of the President. The case of HENRY EMERY, imprisoned for contempt, by order of the Senate, for refusing to testify in the State Police investigation, and released on bail by a writ of habeas corpus, was argued, today, before Judge WELLS, of the Supreme Court. The decision is reserved till the 22d inst., EMERY remaining under $5,600 bonds. HENRY BRIDGES, of North Andover, committed suicide, yesterday, by hanging.

THE CAR MURDER.

Denial of the Story About the Indictment Against Foster.

A rumor has been hatched in certain newspapers outside of this City in relation to the indictment for murder in the first degree found against WILLIAM FOSTER for killing AVERY D. PUTNAM, to the effect that this document is defective inasmuch as it is merely an indictment for manslaughter, and not what it claims to be, an indictment for murder.

It is claimed that "premeditated design," which is one of the features necessary to constitute murder in the first degree, is not charged, and that, in order to constitute an indictment for murder in the first degree, it would be necessary to insert the words "and from a premeditated design to effect the death of the said AVERY D. PUTNAM," quoting the language of the statute.

Ex-Judge GARVIN, the District-Attorney, denied, yesterday, that there was any such defect, in proof of which he referred to vol. 37, New-York Reports, page 413: "Cases determined in January, 1868." "It is decided that the words—'premeditated design'—are not necessary to convict. Vide, case of THOMAS FITZGERALD, in error, *vs.* The People. An indictment charging the offense of murder to have been committed willfully and with malice aforethought, (omitting the words 'premeditated design,') and a verdict of guilty, followed by a sentence of death, will be sustained since the statute of 1862, as before."

Gould's Contempt of Court—Adjournment of the Motion for the Infliction of Punishment.

At the United States District Court, yesterday, before Judge BLATCHFORD, a hearing took place on the motion to show cause why JAY GOULD should not be punished for contempt of Court in refusing to produce certain books of the Company, in the Coleman reference, under the order of the Master.

Mr. SOUTHMAYD, on the part of HEATH and RAPHAEL, the English stock-holders, informed the Court that the process was returnable for that day.

Judge BLATCHFORD—Do you want to have the matter pressed, or have it stand over?

Mr. SOUTHMAYD replied that the books had now been produced, and the Court could take whatever action it desired in the case.

Mr. BEACH—Mr. GOULD is desirous of exculpating himself from any design of doing any indignity toward this Court, and as your Honor is probably informed, he has very readily submitted himself to your order for the production of the books, and as the reference before the Master is in progress it may be desirable not to follow up the proceedings in the case at present.

Judge BLATCHFORD—I think under the circumstances, I would entirely suspend action.

This matter and all other motions in connection with the Coleman reference were then adjourned for two weeks.

Dispute Between the Brooklyn Police and Mr. Bergh's Society.

On Friday Mr. SHERMAN P. SAGE, the representative of Mr. BERGH's Society in Brooklyn, arrested a man for driving a horse with a large sore under the saddle. The man was taken before Judge WALSH and committed. The horse and truck were placed in the hands of a Police officer, and taken by him to the Station-house. Instead of placing the animal in a stable, the Captain kept the horse standing outside the Station-house for nearly three hours in a pelting rain. When the owners came for him he said that the horse was quite disabled, and immediately lodged a complaint against Mr. SAGE for damaging his property. Chief CAMPBELL stated that he was not certain that the Police could take charge of property, the owners of which are arrested by Mr. BERGH's men. Many of the Policemen positively refuse to take charge of any property, and say that the Society should do so. Mr. BERGH on the other hand, contest that inasmuch as the Police by law are compelled to take charge of all property found abandoned in the streets, they must take charge of all horses and trucks, the owners of which are arrested under the Cruelty to Animals act, such property being to all intents and purposes "abandoned." The case in question will come on next week, when the matter will be definitely settled regarding the responsibility of the Society for the property of prisoners arrested by its officers.

Funeral of Mrs. Dr. Vanderpoel.

The funeral of Mrs. Dr. EDWARD VANDERPOEL took place yesterday from her late residence, No. 133 Macdougal-street. The body was removed to Calvary Baptist Church in 23d-street, where the usual funeral service was performed by Rev. Mr. MCCARTHY, assisted by Revs. Messrs. WILLIAMS, VAN NORMAN and ELLETT. The church was crowded by a large number of the friends of the deceased lady, among whom were Judge Loew, Jacob Vanderpoel, A. G. Vanderpoel, S. R. Comstock, John A. Howell, Geo. Opdyke, Surgeon-General Barnes, Kurseman Van Knelgun, Wm. Hayes, C. C. Pine, F. S. Vanderpoel, Dr. Mott. At the conclusion of the service the remains were taken for interment to Green-Wood Cemetery.

The New Custom-House Uniform.

By direction of the Surveyor of the Port, a meeting of Custom Inspectors was held last evening at the barge-office for the purpose of determining the character of the uniform which for the future is to be worn by these officials. Amid a multitude of motions and much tumult, a Chairman was appointed, who, on symptoms of disturbance every moment becoming more visible, declared the meeting private, and called on every man present to display his badge. It was understood from general observations gathered at the beginning of the meeting, that the ordinary blue uniform of the Revenue Department is to be adopted, and that a committee was to be appointed to wait upon Collector MURPHY and the Surveyor of the Port for the purpose of having that idea carried into effect.

Removal of the Women's Hospital and Dispensary.

The dispensary branch of the Dispensary and Hospital Society of the Women's Institute has been removed from the old quarters in Sixth-avenue, near Twenty-seventh-street, to No. 39 West Sixteenth-street. This Society, since its organization about a year ago by the ladies of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, had been active and useful in affording skilled medical treatment to needy women, and in educating women as professional nurses. The energetic managers have been aided by a donation of $7,500 from the Legislature, and hope soon to commence the building of their projected hospital. Miss MARY E. GREEN, M. D., has been appointed house physician, in place of Dr. ANNA DENSMORE.

Denial of the Reported Meeting of City Railroad Presidents.

It was reported yesterday that the Presidents of the various City railroads had held a meeting Friday evening, at which the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we will not employ on our several lines any applicant, either as driver or conductor, who comes to us with political indorsement and without business letters.

A reporter of the TIMES called on Mr. ROBERT SQUIRES, President of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, last evening, and was assured by that gentleman that no such resolution had been passed, and that, in fact, there had been no meeting of railroad Presidents held at all.

Abolition of an old Customs' Regulation.

For the past twenty-five years the Customs officers have required every importer of wines and liquors to file a third copy of every withdrawal entry whenever he took his goods out of the bonded warehouse, and pay therefor the fee of forty cents. Within a few days, Mr. WILLIAM B. PRENTISS, a Custom-house broker, having appealed from this rule of the Department, has procured an order from the Secretary of the Treasury rescinding this regulation. Through the efforts of Mr. PRENTISS several thousand dollars will be saved annually to the importers of this City alone.

A Fat-Melting Establishment Broken Up.

Captain GUNNER, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and a squad of officers, yesterday made a raid on the fat-melting establishment No. 407 East Forty-fifth-street, owned by ALEXANDER B. SEARS and JOSEPH E. KITCHEL, and on the establishment of LEWIS MEYERICKS, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, East River. The proprietors and about twenty workmen were arrested and taken to the Yorkville Police Court where Justice BIXBY held the former in $500 bail to answer and discharged the latter.

WASHINGTON.

The Joint High Commission Treaty—Condition of Mr. Corcoran—Internal Revenue Matters—The Currency Statement—Army and Navy News.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The treaty will probably be signed by the members of the High Commission on Monday morning. The full text has not been formally considered by the Cabinet, but the members were made conversant with the work of the Commission, step by step, as it progressed, and gave it their approval, as did the President.

PERSONAL.

News from Secretary BELKNAP today indicates that his child is no better, and his absence will be indefinitely prolonged. Mr. W. W. CORCORAN is within the last two days considered in a more critical condition than at any time before, and his recovery is now despaired of by people here generally, though his physicians have not pronounced him beyond recovery, and encourage some hope.

A MISTAKE RECTIFIED.

The mistake of the stone-cutter in misspelling the name of Gen. GREENE in cutting it on the base of the statue in the Capitol is being corrected by recutting the letters, so the error in the first instance will do no harm.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today amount to $559,500.

Shipments of fractional currency	$461,320
Notes	855,941
The Treasurer holds in trust as security for National Bank circulation	356,191,000
And for public deposits	15,866,500
National Bank circulation outstanding at this date	$14,972,440
National gold bank notes issued to date	440,000
Internal Revenue receipts today	461,426
Grand total for fiscal year	122,316,111
Subscription to the new loan today	115,800

The balances at the close of business today were: currency, $8,389,000; coin, $103,450,000; certificates, $21,340,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has so far modified the instructions to liquor dealers for keeping the book, Form No. 52, as that spirits received on the same day, from the same source, in the same way, distilled or rectified by the same person, inspected by the same gauger, and of the same kind, may be entered in the aggregate when the numbers of packages and stamps are continuous. The same rule will apply to spirits disposed of.

Reports are continually received at the Internal Revenue Office of the efforts of organized parties in the Southern States to prevent the enforcement of the Revenue laws. Among the latest is a report from Supervisor MCDONALD, asserting that there is much illicit distilling in the Second District of Missouri. In many instances, the Supervisor says, regular Kuklux notices have been sent to the officers of the Revenue Department. Collectors of internal revenue report, in connection with this subject, several officers of that Bureau have been deterred from the proper performance of their official functions, and troops have been called for to prevent outrages upon the Government officers in the performance of their duties. The Internal Revenue Office will soon issue a series of revised regulations concerning the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits, with a view of simplifying the present regulations, and relieving the business from such requirements as experience has shown may safely be dispensed with without detriment to the service. They will probably be issued in the early part of next week. Commissioner DRUMMOND, of the General Land Office, leaves Washington to-night for McGregor, Iowa, his former home, for an absence of about three weeks, to attend to some old internal revenue cases, with which he became connected when in the service of that department of the Government. During his absence W. W. CURTIS will act as Commissioner.

THE NEW LOAN BONDS.

Judge RICHARDSON, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who left Washington for his home last night upon the return of Secretary BOUTWELL from his Western trip, will not take his departure for Europe, in connection with the new bonds, for several weeks. He will return here for instructions before leaving the United States. It is considered that the presence of Judge RICHARDSON in Europe, in his official capacity, will conduce very greatly to the interest of the Government. By the time of his departure the newly-engraved bonds will be ready for distribution to the subscribers, and it is believed in official and financial circles that this circumstance itself will greatly augment the number of subscriptions.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The reports of the national banks, in compliance with the last circular of the Controller of the Currency, have been somewhat retarded in consequence of delay in the preparation of the blanks by the printer, and failure to furnish them to the banks at the time prescribed. But the general abstract will be published without material delay.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Secretary ROBESON is still absent from Washington. There is no matter of special importance relating to the Navy Department under consideration. Several vessels are undergoing repairs, but no orders of important significance have recently been issued. The usual Summer cruises to the fishing banks will be ordered, and, as far as the allowance of seamen will permit, vessels will be sent to foreign stations; but up to this time there are no indications whatever of any details having been made for cruises of special significance.

Gen. SHERMAN is not expected to return from his tour of inspection throughout the Southern States for several weeks, and it may be that, to comply with the programme which he had laid out before leaving Washington, the middle of June will elapse before his return. His absence will, however, not interfere with any orders of importance which it may be necessary to issue from the War Department.

THE POTOMAC FISHERY.

The fishing season now drawing to a close is said to have been one of the most successful for a number of years. The average of the catch has been high at most of the shores fished, and the quality has been generally good. From the overstock of herring they have been, at times, very cheap, selling occasionally as low as $2 per thousand. Shad, on the contrary, have brought good figures, though the supply seems to have been tolerable. The Virginia State steamer *Tredgar* is cruising in the Potomac River to enforce the fishing law. She will visit all the shores on the Virginia side of the river, and furnish the proprietors with printed copies of the law; hear all complaints and redress them, and stop all seine-hauling and gilling after the 1st of June.

OBITUARY.

A dispatch has been received here announcing the death of the mother of Speaker BLAINE at St. Paul, Minn., yesterday.

A Merchant Wrongfully Accused of Arson.

On the 17th ult. the City newspapers, being misled by the Police reports, published a statement about Mr. GEORGE W. NAVY, a respectable merchant, falsely accusing him of having set fire to the store at No. 29 Cliff-street, owned by the firm of PRESTIMAN & WRIGHT, of which he is a member. After a thorough investigation by the Fire-Marshal the charge was found to be groundless, and Mr. NAVY was honorably discharged. The following mention is made of the case in the Fire-Marshal's report for last month: "The evidence taken before me exonerated Mr. NAVY from all guilt, and he was accordingly honorably discharged."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SHAPES OF A SOUL.

White with the starlight folded in its wings,
And nestling timidly against your love,
At this soft time of hush'd and glimmering things,
You call my soul a dove, a snowy dove.

If I shall ask you in some shining hour,
When bees and odors through the clear air pass,
You 'll say my soul buds as a small flush'd flower,
Far off, half-hiding, in the old home-grass.

Ah, pretty names for pretty moods; and you,
Who love me, such sweet shapes as these can see;
But, take it from its sphere of bloom and dew,
And where will then your bird or blossom be?

Could you but see it, by life's torrid light,
Crouch in its sands and glare with fire-red wrath,
My soul would seem a tiger, fierce and bright
Among the trembling passions in its path.

And, could you sometimes watch it coil and slide,
And drag its colors through the dust a while,
And hiss its poison under-foot, and hide,
My soul would seem a snake—Ah, do not smile!

Yet fiercer forms and darker it can wear;
No matter, though, when these are of the past,
If as a lamb in the Good Shepherd's care
By the still waters it lie down at last.

A Woman's Poems.

THE MAGNIFICENT.

In the ancient Roman City of Bath, about the end of the last century, while it still retained much of the fashion and celebrity it had reached in the days of Beau Nash, the frequenters of the Pump-room and the Balls were divided into two rival factions, and long and fierce were their quarrels over the topic of dissension. This was neither more nor less than the not inappropriate one of the merits of two rival doctors, who divided between them the smiles and guineas of the élite of Bath. Dr. Heathcote, the senior of the two, long ruled over the internal economy of the upper class of patients with undisputed sway. He was a handsome, dapper, dignified, well-dressed and well-spoken little gentleman, with undeniable manners, silk stockings, and shirt frill. Among the dowagers his word was law. At whist or piquet he was an oracle, and not unfrequently the younger ladies would confide to his safe ear and kindly counsels maladies of the heart. If he did bow a little low to a baronet, and still lower to a coronet, it was his only foible; and as that was part of his professional manner, it was pardonable and not unpopular.

The reign of this Æsculapian potentate was at last rudely disturbed by the arrival of a pretender to the Throne. Where Dr. Lenoir came from, who he was, or where he had previously practiced, no one knew, or, to tell the truth, had ever ventured to ask. He was a man of immense frame, over six feet in height, with a large head, black eyes, and a good-tempered, sanguine complexion. He had commenced his Bath career by becoming the tenant of a large house on the outskirts of the town, which rumor said was used as a lunatic asylum. But he made his appearance in the Pump-room and the evening recreations, and, as he proved to be a man of wit and information, soon became a favorite with the lounging society of the place. Even in his most familiar moods, however, he had something formidable about him. No coxcomb ventured to ask him questions, and he assumed a quiet superiority which was only not galling because it was so thoroughly good-tempered.

With his patients he was exactly the reverse of the reigning sovereign. He was gruff to the great, kindly to the poor, to children gentle as a woman. Rules of practice he set entirely at defiance, and was said by his enemies to toss up for each case whether he should kill or cure. Cure, however, he did many cases apparently hopeless, and by devoting much care to soothing the sufferings he could not cure, and making the approaches of death less agonizing, he earned the gratitude of surviving relatives. Such were the rivals, for whom the card-tables of Bath waged war.

The rivals themselves were sworn brothers. Dr. Heathcote at first was scornful, and then was testy: but he could not resist the spell which Dr. Lenoir seemed to wield; and although at consultation and on professional visits he wore his dignified sneer with due propriety, many a hand at piquet did he hold with his brother physician, and when none was by to see or hear, would make his old consulting-room ring with laughter at the exuberant humor of his companion. Lenoir, on the other hand, bowed in public, with the modesty of a younger man, to the more mature practitioner, and assumed his place with so much kind-hearted deference that the other was entirely disarmed. But a kind of undefined pomp followed his footsteps. In the Pump-room and at the balls he had a chosen place which no one ever usurped; and he went by the name of "Doctor Magnificus," which, contracted by the unlearned into *The Magnificent*, was his ordinary title.

Dr. Lenoir had been about three years at Bath, when the events happened of which I am about to speak. Little more was known of him then, than when he first arrived. It was known he was unmarried; but he was plainly not a marrying man. He flirted in his good-humored way with all the pretty girls, but it was evidently flirtation of society, not of the heart. It was also certain, by his style of living, that he was in easy circumstances, and that he had resources other than his profession. The only instance in which he ever unbent from his superb demeanor, was when in company with Mrs. DeGrey, an exceedingly beautiful and attractive woman, who, with her husband and two young children, had lived for more than a year at Bath. Dr. Lenoir plainly admired her much.

Col. DeGrey was a good-looking man, with a military air, and manners which bespoke knowledge of the world. He was not a favorite, for his demeanor was reserved to the crowd, although when at his ease he could converse with animation, and was well read and well traveled. But his wife was all that was charming. Lively, spirited, kindly, and thoroughly true, without a dash of self-conceit, or a thought of evil; ready in repartee, sparkling in small talk, but with an ever open heart and hand for real sorrow, she was the joy of all who knew her; and very honestly distressed were the Pump-room gossips when they heard that Mrs. DeGrey was seriously ill.

Col. DeGrey affected Lenoir's society much; for his powers of conversation were remarkable, and they had many tastes in common. But when his wife was taken ill he sent for Dr. Heathcote, to the amusement of the Bath scandal-mongers, who set it down to a slight infusion of jealousy. Now and then, as Lenoir stood leaning like a Hercules against his accustomed pillar, some wag, who thought himself privileged, launched a shaft at him with this barb to it: but Lenoir, without the slightest discomposure, or even alluding to the gibe, shot back some sarcastic remark on his assailant, which made him tingle to the tips of his fingers. But he inquired with real solicitude of Dr. Heathcote as to his patient's health.

"To tell you the truth, my dear fellow," said Heathcote one day, "I wish they would call you in. Of course you know I cannot ask for a consultation with a junior: but I wish they would pay me off, and take you. I am fairly puzzled; and all the medicines I have given her seem to make her worse."

"No wonder," said Lenoir; "but, doctor, it would be a pity that harm should come to that poor creature because we make up our pills differently. If you make an excuse to let me attend for a day or two, I will tell you, to the best of my judgment, what I think of the case."

So Dr. Heathcote made his excuse, and Dr. Lenoir was called in. And the Pump-room scandal-mongers talked more than ever.

Col. DeGrey lived in a handsome villa close to the town; and thither Dr. Lenoir proceeded. The Colonel received him at the door, and shook him warmly by the hand.

"My poor wife is very ill, I fear, and I am sure you will do your best to bring her through."

Lenoir answered this appeal by a grunt, and walked straight into the dining-room, and looked out at the window.

"I suppose Dr. Heathcote has told you the symptoms—that she never can take her food?"

"He has told me nothing. If he had, I should not have believed him. I don't want to know anything about symptoms. Can I see her?"

"Certainly. She is rather better today, and very anxious to see you. You will find her in the drawing-room."

Lenoir went upstairs and entered the drawing-room, the Colonel simply announcing him, and then leaving the room.

Whatever he thought of the wasting ravages which a month had made on that lovely face, he said nothing on that subject, but put his questions more disagreeably than usual.

"You are not to be so cross, Dr. Lenoir; Dr. Heathcote was never cross," she said, with a wan smile lighting up her faded cheek.

Lenoir flushed for an instant, and then replied, "Cross?—yes, I'm always cross with people like you. It's good for them."

As if she had not heard what he said, she again addressed him.

"Am I very ill, doctor?"

"Nothing but fancy and temper the matter with you. Why do you mope up here?"

"I cannot go out. You cannot tell how weak, and oh! how sick I am. O Dr. Lenoir! can you not cure me? If you can't, I shall die, and leave dear Fred and my poor little children." And the poor woman burst into a paroxysm of tears.

Lenoir sat until the storm had burst, and had spent its force; but tears stood in his own impassive eyes, and his voice trembled in spite of himself when he spoke to her.

"Cure you? Of course I shall, if you don't give way to such folly: and when you are cured you will say you got well of yourself."

"Do you really mean it?" she said, faintly.

Dropping his gruff style, he said in a softer tone, "I think I can cure you." And with those words he left her, and rejoined the Colonel in the dining-room, and straightway again looked out at the window.

"Quite a common case," he said, as if to himself; "have seen it a hundred times; must have a nurse."

"A nurse!" said Col. DeGrey. "What do you think of my wife? What is her illness?"

"A very common complaint, Colonel," said the doctor, "although I have not often met with it in this country. But she must have a nurse who understands sudorifics, and with your leave I will send one."

And without waiting to know whether the Colonel wished to have a nurse or not, the doctor stalked out of the house.

If any one had seen the doctor's expression of countenance as he strode down to the gate, he would not have liked it. Was it wrath, or malignity, or cunning? It was a very unlovable expression, and not like the doctor's usual face.

Within two hours the nurse arrived: a tall, gaunt French woman, with a resolute set of features, who understood and could speak English when she chose, but not otherwise.

She brought with her a small phial of medicine, which she explained to Mrs. DeGrey was to be taken every hour during the night, and the effects of which required to be carefully watched. She seemed to consider this her peculiar charge, for on Col. DeGrey taking out the stopper to smell it, she snatched it away, with a pettish French exclamation, and without much reverence.

A fortnight passed over. Dr. Lenoir came every day. He prescribed nothing but this nightly potion, which was gradually discontinued; and Mrs. DeGrey began to rally, her appetite returned, and she was apparently getting well. The Colonel was greatly relieved, and was profuse in his thanks.

People began to say that there was no necessity for the doctor visiting quite so often. But the Colonel did not seem to think so, for the doctor dined with him almost every other day. To Dr. Heathcote's inquiries, Lenoir only said, to his great wrath, that there never had been anything the matter with her but his medicines.

One evening, as the Colonel and he were sitting at their wine after dinner, the former said, "When do you think Mrs. DeGrey will be able to travel? I think a change of air would do her good; and I begin to fear Bath does not agree with her."

"Soon, I should think," said Lenoir; "and as she is so much better, I propose to be absent for a day or two, as I have business in the country. So, if you think I can be spared, I shall go to-morrow. But don't change her regimen in my absence, nor give her any of old Heathcote's potions. They are all very well in their way, but she has done better without them."

The Colonel laughed, and gave his word to eschew the established order of things; and next morning the doctor left.

Four days passed away, and on the fifth Lenoir again appeared at Prospect Villa.

Col. DeGrey was at home, and appeared dejected. "Things have not been so well," he said. "Your patient has had a relapse of her sickness; and something has happened which troubles both her and me."

"What is the matter?" said the Magnificent.

"Well, I don't like to inspire suspicions, but I fear that nurse drinks."

"Why do you think so?"

"Because Mrs. DeGrey tells me that she saw her conceal a bottle in her pocket. The woman thought she was asleep, and on her moving concealed it hurriedly."

"Have you observed any other symptoms of drinking?" said Lenoir.

"No, I cannot say I have, excepting that her manner is very abrupt and rude."

"I shall probe this to the bottom, you may depend on it," replied the doctor; "and I shall examine her about it at my own house to-night. Meanwhile say nothing more while she is here."

He saw his patient, and found she had decidedly relapsed and was greatly depressed. His visit had little effect in reviving her spirits, and again, as he walked from the house, the evil shadow came across his face.

The same day brought a letter by post for Col. DeGrey, desiring his immediate attendance in London on urgent business; and he started the same night by the mail. Next morning the Magnificent paid the lady a visit. She seemed greatly excited.

"Doctor," she said, "you must take that woman away; she is a drunkard and a thief."

"She may, perhaps," the doctor replied, "take a drop of brandy now and then. But remember what fatigue she has undergone in sitting up with you."

"Well, but, doctor," said Mrs. DeGrey, "she is a thief. I saw her yesterday put my soup into a bottle and hide it in her pocket. She did not know I saw her."

The face of the Magnificent for a moment exhibited great agitation. "If this is true," he said, "I will take her away, and send you another on whom I can depend. The Colonel spoke of fresh air for you; do you think you are stong enough to travel? He gave me some directions about that."

"I don't think I could. He surely did not mean me to go before he came back."

"He left you entirely in my hands, and I must take you well, as I said I would."

"Not before he comes back, at any rate, doctor."

"Very well," said he, resuming his gruff manner. "People always know better than their doctors. Good bye; I shall see you to-morrow."

The next day, in the Pump-room—"She is off, I assure you," said Mr. Henshaw, a dyspeptic barrister, with the tongue of a viper; "she was gone this morning, and so was her nurse, and no one knows where, excepting that the Magnificent is gone also."

"Who told you? How do you know?" asked half a dozen tongues at once.

"I shall not give up my authority, I can assure you; but if you step out to Prospect Villa, you will find it to be true."

"I don't believe a word of it," said Sir Bernard Brand, a stout supporter of Lenoir, who had cured him by making him drink lemonade instead of port; "I don't believe a word of it. It's some of that humbug Heathcote's nonsense."

But when the whist tables were set for the evening, behold the tale was true, and the universal community of Bath were ringing with it! But to the still greater astonishment of every one, there was the Magnificent, looking more magnificent than ever, seated in his accustomed place, and glancing benignly from under his swarthy eyebrows.

"Magnificent," said Henshaw, "have you heard what people are saying?"

"Yes, Henny, I have heard it."

"Well, what is the story?"

"They say you are not to have that place in the Customs, because you can't keep a secret."

Henshaw's face grew livid, for the place in the Customs was life or death to him, although he thought no one knew of it. He plucked up courage, however, and retorted: "They want to know what you have done with Mrs. DeGrey."

"I believe Mrs. DeGrey has gone to the country for her health. Of course, Col. De Grey is the best authority on that subject."

"Lenoir, I doubt you are a villain," said a voice behind him; and, turning round, he saw Dr. Heathcote. "I have just seen the Colonel, and he is raging at the disappearance of his wife. He says she went away last night, and no one knows where. He was on his way to your house when I met him."

"Dr. Heathcote, you jog-trot practitioners judge by the most superficial symptoms," said Lenoir, in the loftiest tone. "I shall see the Colonel if he has returned, and to-morrow I shall take occasion to request an explanation of the epithets which you have used, and the impertinent suggestions of that little lawyer."

"Meantime, with your leave, I shall finish my rubber."

But the party broke up, and declined to finish the rubber; and the Magnificent took his hat and walked slowly from the room. His faction retired home in great discomfiture.

Meanwhile Col. DeGrey, in the greatest perturbation, having found his wife gone on his return, and no trace of her, went on to the house of Dr. Lenoir. It was a large gloomy mansion, with high walls, and surrounded by trees; a dim glimmering light shone over the door-way. The Colonel's knock was not answered at once, and he thought he heard a window open and shut. At last the door was opened by a thick-set powerful man with one eye.

"Is Dr. Lenoir at home?" said the Colonel.

"Yes, Sir," said the man. "Be kind enough to walk in."

Col. DeGrey entered, and followed the man upstairs. He thought he heard the outer door locked as he went up.

He was ushered into a strange-looking room, with very little furniture, and a window at the roof, so high as to be beyond reach. The moment he was in the room the door was violently shut and locked, and he was left in absolute darkness.

He rushed to the door, raged and stormed, bellowed at the top of his voice, but no answer was returned. Half an hour had elapsed, and at last a trap in the ceiling opened, and a light appeared through it.

"The master be coom," said a voice.

"You scoundrel, you and your master shall pay for this!"

"The master be coom. Wilt go quoitly?"

Another volley of wrath was about to escape from his lips, when he bethought him that his better plan would be at least to feign submission.

"I shall be glad to tell your master what a blackguard he is. I shall do that quietly enough."

On this assurance the trap was closed; and in a few minutes the same one-eyed man, with a companion of equal strength, opened the door and invited the Colonel to emerge.

He saw at once that he would have no chance in a struggle, and determined to see the matter out, resolving to use violence if he could not otherwise escape.

Passing through a narrow winding passage, a door opened, and he was ushered into a well-furnished sitting-room, and there, seated in an easy-chair, was the imperturbable Magnificent.

The door was closed behind him, and, looking round, he could not have told where it was.

Lenoir motioned to him to sit down; but giving no heed to the invitation, he exclaimed,—

"What is the meaning of this infamous conduct? Where am I?"

"In a mad-house," said the doctor, composedly.

"And on what pretense have you decoyed me here, you scoundrel, and where is my wife?"

"Don't you think," rejoined the Magnificent, in the same tone, "that should your wife die, you had better be mad for a little?"

"What on earth do you mean?" said the Colonel. But his face blanched, and he sank into a seat.

"Col. DeGrey, I knew you a long time ago. Do you remember Dr. Geronimo Spiretti at Padua?"

"Gracious God!" said the Colonel.

"I was his assistant when you studied poison under him. I was a lad of sixteen, but you have not changed. Now you know all."

The wretched man for a moment nearly fainted. He tried to speak, but could make no articulate sound.

"Don't glance at the poker. Killing me would be your own death. Listen:

I knew you from the first, and I mistrusted you from the first, and but for the sweet woman who is linked to you, and who still trusts you, you should have met the doom you deserve, as far as I am concerned. But to expose you would kill her.

I was certain, from Dr. Heathcote's account, how the matter stood. I knew you would discontinue your doses while I was there. You thought that was the cause of the recovery, and did not think of Spiretti's antidote.

I knew the attempt would begin when I was absent. The nurse brought me the poisoned soup. I have had it analyzed in my presence by two careful chemists, and the analysis and the subject of it are so bestowed——Drop that!" he thundered, and dealt DeGrey such a blow on the arm as nearly fractured it. He had attempted to seize the poker. The pain of the blow was intense for a moment, but Lenoir gave him a glass of brandy, and proceeded:

"Your wife is where none of Spiretti's recipes will reach her. She believes you have sent her there, and is content. You will now write two letters before you leave the room. One to tell your wife that you are obliged to go abroad for two months, and requesting her to remain where she is until you return; the other to request me to attend her during her absence at her new residence.

I shall send the two children to her. At the end of two months, unless the last dose was too strong for her shattered system, she will be quite well, and you may rejoin her. Until that time you had better be—absent.

One word more. You now know that the Insurance Company, in which you had that policy on your wife's life, has failed. Perhaps you do not know that Mrs. DeGrey has succeeded to an annuity of £300 a year from an old friend of her family.

"You stay here for a week, then go quietly to Paris; but, mark! if your wife die in any circumstances of mystery, whether I am alive or dead, retribution will hunt you to the ends of the earth."

"But Virginie—the nurse?" stammered the self-convicted wretch.

"Virginie knows nothing excepting that she did what she was told. She has done stranger things than that without ever asking for reasons. She will never open her lips on the subject. You are perfectly secure, for the chemists had no idea on what their experiments were made."

Next day the Magnificent was in his place in the Pump-room as usual.

Men looked shy at him, and women looked sly. He was as cool and lofty as ever.

He waited until the room was full, and then, taking an opportunity when Heathcote and Henshaw were close to him, he called out, "Mr. Henshaw."

He took no notice. He repeated his call with the same effect. Lenoir took two strides toward him, and, lifting him by his shoulders, placed him with his back to the pillar, and then said:

"You presumed yesterday to make remarks disparaging to a lady. You will be kind enough now to retract them, or I propose to kick you from one end of this room to the other."

Pale and affrighted was the little lawyer; but Dr. Heathcote interposed:

"Dr. Lenoir, this must not be; I was the accuser yesterday, and you must first deal with me."

"True, my dear Heathcote, but I mean to deal with each after their kind. You are a gentleman and a man of honor, and as such I intend to treat you. Read that."

Dr. Heathcote read to his intense astonishment the following note:

BATH, Aug. 12, 179–.

MY DEAR LENOIR: As I am obliged to go to the Continent for two months, I hope you will allow me to leave Mrs. DeGrey under your charge, should she at her present residence require your advice.

Yours, very truly, F. DEGREY.

"Read it out, doctor," said Lenoir, and the bewildered man obeyed.

"Now, you slanderous little toad, eat up your calumnies on the spot!" said Lenoir to the lawyer.

"I am sure I meant nothing," said he; "I will make you repent these words."

"Eat them up, I say, for the last time!" And terribly he looked down on Henshaw.

The latter quailed. "I admit," he said, "they have turned out not to be true."

"And ought not to have been spoken."

"And ought not to have been spoken."

"Go, then, and be warned."

"You will hear from me to-morrow, however, for all this."

"I think not," said Lenoir, when he had gone. And he did not; for the purveyor of scandal thought better of it, and transferred his attentions to Scarborough.

"And now, Dr. Heathcote, I presume you retract that epithet which you used yesterday. I admit appearances were against me; but a true physician distrusts appearances."

"I forgive the banter, and cheerfully retract the expression; but after what the Colonel said, hang me, doctor if I know what to make of it."

"I never supposed you did," said Lenoir; and the Magnificent reigned in Bath for many years afterward.

The gaps in the story you may fill up as suits you best. Lenoir, in his trip to London, had consulted his solicitor, who told the story to my late master. The cautious London lawyer told Lenoir he might be hanged for compounding felony; and Lenoir told him he might be hanged for his advice. The annuity was, the solicitor believed, provided by Lenoir himself; and the surmise was, either that he was in love with the lady, or that he knew more of her history than he chose to explain—or probably both. The Colonel and Mrs. DeGrey never visited Bath again; but the annuity was paid for many years afterward, the Colonel, probably, being as anxious to keep his wife alive as he had been to destroy her; and she, poor thing, with the constancy and credulity of women, rejoicing in her inmost soul at the increased tenderness of her husband.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN'S REMINISCENCES OF DUMAS AND RACHEL.—I generally found the jovial ALEXANDRE DUMAS in bed, even long after midday; here he lay, with paper, pen and ink, and wrote his newest drama. I found him thus one day; he nodded kindly to me, and said, "Sit down a minute; I have just now a visit from my muse; she will be going directly." He wrote on; spoke aloud; shouted a *viva!* sprang out of bed, and said, "The third act is finished!"

He lived in the Hotel des Princess, in Rue Richlieu; his wife was at Florence; his son, DUMAS Jr., who has since followed in his father's literary footsteps, had his own house in the city. "I live quite *á la garçon*," said DUMAS, "so you must put up with what you find!" One evening he escorted me about to the various theatres, that I might see life behind the scenes. We were at the Palais Royal, talked with DEJAZET and ANNA, wandered then arm in arm, along the gay Boulevard to the Theatre St. Martin. "Now they are just in the short petticoats!" said DUMAS; "shall we go in?" That we did, and behind scenes and curtains we wandered through the sea in the "Thousand and One Nights." There was a crowd of people, machinists, choristers, and dancers, and DUMAS carried me into the middle of the noisy crowd. When we returned home along the Boulevard we met a young man who stopped us. "That is my son," said ALEXANDRE DUMAS, "he was born when I was eighteen years old; now he is of the same age and has no son." He was in later years the well known "DUMAS *fils*."

I also have to thank him for my acquaintance with RACHEL. I had not seen her act, when ALEXANDRE DUMAS asked me whether I had the desire to make her acquaintance. One evening, when she was to appear as *Phædra*, he led me to the stage of the Théatre Français. The representation had begun, and behind the scenes, where a folding screen had formed a sort of room, in which stood a table with refreshments, and a few ottomans, sat the young girl who, as an author has said, understands how to chisel living statues out of RACINE's and CORNEILLE's blocks of marble. She was thin and slenderly formed, and looked very young. She looked to me there, and more particularly so afterward in her own house, as an image of mourning; as a young girl who has just wept out her sorrow, and will now let her thoughts repose in quiet. She accosted us kindly, in a deep, powerful voice. In the course of conversation with DUMAS she forgot me. I stood there quite as one outside. DUMAS observed it, said something handsome of me, and on that I ventured to take part in the discourse, although I had a depressing feeling that I stood before those who, perhaps, spoke the most beautiful French in all France. I said that I truly had seen much that was glorious and interesting, but that I never yet had seen a RACHEL, and that on her account especially had I devoted the profits of my last work to a journey to Paris; and as, in conclusion, I added an apology on account of my French, she smiled and said, "When you say anything so polite as that which you have just said to me, to a Frenchwoman, she will always think that you speak well."

At her house everything is rich and magnificent, perhaps too *recherché*. The innermost room was light green, with shaded lamps and statuettes of French authors. In the *salon*, properly speaking, the color which prevailed principally in the carpets, curtains and book-cases was crimson. She herself was dressed in black, probably as she is represented in the well-known English steel engraving of her. Her guests consisted of gentlemen—for the greater part artists and men of learning. I also heard a few titles among them. Richly-appareled servants announced the names of the guests; tea was drunk and refreshments handed round, more in the German than the French style.

Her drawing-room was, for the most part, decorated with books, which were splendidly bound, and arranged in handsome book-cases behind glass. A painting hung on the wall which represented the interior of the theatre in London, where she stood forward on the stage, and flowers and garlands were thrown to her across the orchestra. Below this picture hung a pretty little book-shelf, holding what I called "the high nobility among the poets"—GOETHE, SCHILLER, CALDERON, SHAKESPEARE, &c.—*The Story of My Life.*

LORD BROUGHAM'S POWER OF WORK.—Lord BROUGHAM's power of work, and that universality on which he so much prided himself, were never more strongly exhibited than in connection with the *Review*. In the very first number three articles on totally different subjects appear from his pen: one on "Optics," another on "Acerbi's Travels," and a third on "The Crisis of the Sugar Colonies."

After Lord BROUGHAM came to London he wrote to JEFFREY, saying that he had occasion for £1,000, and desired him to let him have it by return of post, and articles for the *Review* to that value should be sent as soon as possible. The £1,000 was duly remitted; and in the course of six weeks, BROUGHAM sent down articles on a vast variety of subjects, enough to make up an entire number of the *Review*—one of them being on surgical operations, another on a mathematical subject, and a third on the music of the Chinese.

CHESHIRE CHEESE.—To this day it is not clearly known why the cheese made in Cheshire differs so much from that made in other counties; the Cheshire folks are glad that it does so, because a good price is thereby always obtainable; but dairy farmers do not agree in their explanations of the causes. The milk, we are told, has the curd separated from the whey by means of rennet; the curd is repeatedly broken and strained; the cheeses are much pressed, and are placed in wooden boxes which have numerous holes bored in them; through these holes sharp skewers are stuck into the cheese in every direction, so as to drain out every particle of whey. Unless the whole cheese becomes a solid mass without any admixture of whey, it will never earn the name and fame of "prime Cheshire." This is one reason why cheeses of exceptionally large dimensions are so difficult to make; the trouble of getting out the whey is almost insurmountable, while its presence is obnoxious. The dairy-maids must be healthy and tidy as well as expert; for until all the modifications of milk into cream, curd and whey are completed, very slight changes in the atmosphere and condition of the dairy may bring about important and injurious results. It is known that Cheshire dairy-maids are sought for in other districts, in a belief that the excellence of the cheese depends much upon them. FULLER, in his Worthies, adverts to this, at the same time qualifying it with the proviso: "Cheshire doth afforde the best cheese for quantitie and qualitie; and yet the cows are not, as in other shires, housed in the Winter. Some essaied in vaine to make the like in other places, thoughe they fetched their kine and dairie-maides: it seems they should have fetched their grounde too, wherein is surelie some occult excellencie in this kind, or else so goode cheese will not be made.—*All the Year Round.*

BROUGHAM'S GRANDMOTHER'S STORIES.—My grandmother was born in Queen ANNE's reign, so that I have conversed with a person who was alive 180 years ago, and who might have heard her relative, ANN BROUGHAM, who lived to the age of 106, speak of events that happened in Queen ELIZABETH's time! This is only conjecture; but it is at all events a certain fact that I, now writing in the latter half of the nineteenth century, have heard my grandmother, being at the time I refer to about ninety years of age, relate all the circumstances of the execution of CHARLES I. as they had been told to her by an eye-witness, who stood opposite to Whitehall and saw the King come out upon the scaffold. I think the story was told to her about the year 1720, and she talked of her informant as having been quite old enough at the time of the execution to have carried away a clear and accurate recollection of all the details. Her own memory was most perfect; nor did the event appear to her to be very remote, for she herself perfectly remembered the attempt of the Pretender in 1715—not that she ever called him by that name, for she was rather a Jacobite, but yet a very High Church Protestant, continually fighting with her neighbor Mr. HOWARD of Corby, a most strict Papist, about transubstantiation, which she called by a very expressive term, when she referred to one of their angry discussions, which Mr. HOWARD ended by exclaiming, "It's no good your denying it, Mrs. BROUGHAM, for I myself have cranched the bones," meaning when he took the sacramental wafer. She had a strong feeling for CHARLES II., and entertained a high regard for her husband's cousin, Father JOHN HUDDLESTON, who attended CHARLES in his last moments. * * I heard also from my grandmother a remarkable story about her husband's funeral. He died at Brougham in December, 1782. Neither my father nor his brother JOHN were then in Westmoreland. CHARLES, Duke of Norfolk, (father of the Duke who went by the name of the "Jockey of Norfolk," after his ancestor of Bosworth,) was then living at Greystoke, in Cumberland, and being a most intimate friend of the family, attended the funeral as representing the chief mourner. In that character his place was at the head of the table at the funeral feast, where he was supported by all the gentlemen of the county. After the dinner the Duke rose and addressed the guests as follows: "Friends and neighbors, before I give you the toast of the day, the memory of the deceased, I ask you to drink to the health of the family physician, Dr. HARRISON, the founder of the feast." Many toasts followed. The guests drank long and deeply. The funeral then proceeded on its way to the parish church of Brougham, called Nine Churches, a corruption of St. Ninian, to whom it is dedicated, a distance of three miles, the road winding along the steep banks of the River Eamont. Arrived at the church, the hearse was met by the rector, but the coffin had disappeared. The shock was enough to sober the merry mourners. On searching back the coffin was discovered in the river, into which it had fallen, pitched down the steep bank, at a place where probably the hearse, driven by the drunken coachman, had lurched against a rock. The oak outer coffin was broken to pieces, but the lead remained intact at the bottom of the river, too heavy to be carried down by the stream. The shock and the scandal produced by all this had the effect not only of sobering everybody, but of putting an end to such disgraceful orgies in the county for the future. The accuracy of my grandmother's story was strongly confirmed by an event which happened many years afterward. In October, 1846, the wall of our vault in the chancel of Nine Churches had given way; on the vault being opened to make the necessary repairs, I myself saw the lead coffin of my grandfather battered and bulged from its tumble down the rocky bank of the river.—*Memoirs of Lord Brougham, Written by Himself.*

THE ARMENIAN PATRIARCH AT CAIRO.—LIEDER, BURN, and I went to pay our respects to the Armenian patriarch, who received us at the head of his staircase, attired in a brown satin cassock, a purple robe, and a black cap. On his neck hung a gold chain with a cross attached, studded with diamonds, and he had a long white beard. There were also present a Coptic layman, fat, with white turban and rich Turkish shawl, an Armenian priest in blue with a rosary and most beautiful white beard, (much superior to the patriarchal) and two servants. We were presented with (1) long pipes, from which (with a horrible recollection of being made ill when once before in my life I smoked as a boy at Westminster) I was obliged to take two or three whiffs, while BURN, the Copt, and the priest, seemed to enjoy theirs very much; (2) a quantity of lemonade; (3) *café noir* in egg cups. The room was very neat, matted, with a divan all round, a table in the middle, two clocks, and a picture of a gruff-looking ecclesiastic. LIEDER acted as interpreter. The patriarch said that he embraced in brotherly communion all Episcopal Churches, Greek, Coptic, Syrian, English, &c., except the Roman, on account of its claims to universal authority and exclusive salvation. A recent tour in Italy and Sicily had convinced him that wherever there are many Roman priests and monks, there also is gross immorality, and for this and other reasons he considers the Pope a minister of the devil. Scotch and non-episcopal Churches he regards as defective, but not in fatal error like Rome; he bewails their deficiency in deacons as well as in bishops. He regretted that I did not bring "my lady," considering matrimony an honorable estate, lawful in itself for Bishops as well as for others, except that in his and other Churches of the East, the rule that Bishops must be elected from the monks makes it impossible. Parish priests must be married, "as no one can be a real pastor of a flock without a wife." He has 750 Armenians in the town of Cairo to whom he preaches every Sunday, and who are conspicuous for industry, good morals, and general prosperity. He took us into his church, a large and neat building, with pictures, and a cross on the altar, but no crucifix or images. I told him that I felt very happy at standing in such a building in a Mohammedan town. "We may thank you English for that," he replied; "The Pasha would never have dared to allow liberty of worship but for the pressure from England." After showing us his pastoral staff and other treasures, he dismissed us with the assurance that he regarded it as a happy day since he had made our acquaintance, and that his heart was enlarged in consequence.—*Memoir of Bishop Cotton.*

A CURIOUS BIRD.—A Calcutta correspondent sends us an anecdote of that singular bird, the adjutant, or gigantic crane, which may be a novelty to some of our readers. He says that his attention was attracted one morning by an unusual turmoil in the "compound," or out-door premises of the house in which he lived. Looking out of the window, he saw an adjutant, evidently unable to remount on his wings, standing helplessly amid a company of at least a hundred crows, whose loud vociferations seemed to express anything but delight at the presence of their gigantic fellow-biped. The adjutant, from his usefulness as a scavenger of all-work, is a gentleman very much humored about Indian homesteads; and this one in particular, as was his wont, had been lingering outside the cook's room for any unconsidered trifles which the servants might think fit to throw out. A few crows, however, getting wind of the affair, with the sagacious notion that they might pick up a few chance scraps on their own account, were soon on the scene of action. Hunger has no compunctions; and at last, one of them more venturesome than the rest, approaching more closely than actual prudence would have dictated, ventured to dispute the possession of a bone with the adjutant. The question was not long in abeyance; for, in a few moments, the adjutant—leaving the bone for subsequent discussion—seized the crow hip and thigh, and swallowed him at one gulp. This summary act seems to have aroused the indignation of the other crows, who by their cries soon brought together numbers of others from every quarter; and for a good two hours they never ceased—some from the ground, others from a neighboring wall—to badger their voracious foe, scolding him to the top of their lungs, and tantalizing him by approaching as close as they dared, extending a claw or a wing to almost within his reach, and suddenly withdrawing it as he attempted to seize them. And this unequal vengeance they continued for two or three mornings. The adjutant is one of the most voracious and carnivorous birds known; and the enormous quantity which it can devour may be judged of from its size. From tip to tip of his wings, when stretched out, it measures about fourteen or fifteen feet, and it is five feet high when standing erect. Well-founded stories of its voracity, however, are by no means uncommon. With the adjutant, all is fish that comes to net. Everything is swallowed whole. In the stomach of one a land tortoise ten inches long, and a large male black cat, have been found entire. A shin of beef, broken asunder, serves an adjutant for but two morsels; and a leg of mutton, five or six pounds weight, if he can purloin it—for he is a terrible thief—is no more than a fair ordinary mouthful. Fortunately, the courage of the adjutant is not equal to its greediness; for a child, eight or ten years old, can scare it with a common switch.—*Once a Week.*

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN'S RECOLLECTIONS OF JENNY LIND.—JENNY LIND made her first appearance in Copenhagen as *Alice*, in "Robert le Diable;" it was like a new revelation in the realms of art; the youthfully fresh voice forced itself into every heart; here reigned truth and nature; everything was full of meaning and intelligence. At one concert JENNY LIND sang her Swedish songs; there was something so peculiar in this, so bewitching; people thought nothing about the concert-room; the popular melodies uttered by a being so purely feminine, and bearing the universal stamp of genius, exercised their omnipotent sway; the whole of Copenhagen was in raptures. JENNY LIND was the first singer to whom the Danish students gave a serenade; torches blazed around the hospitable villa where the serenade was given; she expressed her thanks by again singing some Swedish songs, and I then saw her hasten into the darkest corner and weep for emotion.

"Yes, yes," said she, "I will exert myself, I will endeavor; I will be better qualified than I am when I again come to Copenhagen."

On the stage she was the great artiste who rose above all those around her; at home, in her own chamber, a sensitive young girl, with all the humility and piety of a child.

"There will not in a whole century," said MENDELSSOHN, speaking to me of JENNY LIND, "be born another being so gifted as she;" and his words expressed my full conviction; one feels, as she makes her appearance on the stage, that she is a pure vessel, from which a holy draught will be presented to us.

There is not anything which can lessen the impression which JENNY LIND's greatness on the stage makes, except her own personal character at home. An intelligent and childlike disposition exercises here its astonishing power: she is happy—belonging, as it were, no longer to the world; a peaceful, quiet home is the object of her thoughts; and yet she loves art with her whole soul, and feels her vocation in it. A noble, pious disposition like hers cannot be spoiled by homage. On one occasion only did I hear her express her joy in her talent and her self-consciousness. It was during her last residence in Copenhagen. Almost every evening she appeared either in the opera or at concerts; every hour was in requisition. She heard of a society, the object of which was to assist unfortunate children, and to take them out of the hands of their parents by whom they were misused and compelled either to beg or steal, and to place them in other and better circumstances. Benevolent people subscribed annually a small sum each for their support, nevertheless the means for this excellent purpose were small.

"But have I not still a disengaged evening?" said she; "let me give a night's performance for the benefit of these poor children; but we will have double prices!"

Such a performance was given, and returned large proceeds; when she was informed of this, and that by this means a number of poor children would be benefited for several years, her countenance beamed, and the tears filled her eyes.

"Is it not beautiful," said she, "that I can sing so!"

I value her with the feeling of a brother, and I regard myself happy that I know and understand such a spirit. God give to her that peace, that quiet happiness which she wishes for herself.

Through JENNY LIND I first became sensible of the holiness there is in art; through her I learned that one must forget one's self in the service of the Supreme. No books, no men have had a better or a more ennobling influence upon me as the poet than JENNY LIND, and I therefore have spoken of her so long and so warmly here.—*The Story of My Life.*

THE AVERAGE OF HUMAN LIFE IN RUSSIA.—The statistics of the average duration of human life in European Russia are even more fearfully significant. In Western Europe, according to the estimates of the best authorities, every man lives, on an average, about forty years. In Russia, on the other hand, even in the healthiest regions, (that is, the extreme north and west,) the average varies from twenty-two to twenty-seven years. Along the basin of the Volga, again—and, indeed, in the south-eastern provinces generally, where life has to be sustained under highly unfavorable circumstances—the average duration falls as low as twenty years; while in the governments of Perm, Viatka, and Orenburg, it is only fifteen! Hence it follows, that while the annual mortality of the Russian Empire is as 1 in 26, the annual increase of the population is only 1 1-5 ⅌ cent.

Various causes are assigned for this deplorable state of things by the Russian experts: but the real source of the evil lies in two long-established faults of the Russian system—the low rate of wages and the gross ignorance of the peasantry. Of the incredibly small wages paid to the factory "hands" and artisans of the great towns, I have already spoken in this *Journal*, in "Glimpses of a Russian Prison;" but in the agricultural districts matters are even worse. The average daily wages of the Russian field-laborer are as follows: Laborers by the day, 37½ kopecks (about 1s. of our money) per diem; by the month, 23 kopecks (7½d.) per diem; by the season, 17 kopecks (5½d. per diem; in harvest-time, 75 kopecks (2s.) per diem. For this pittance the agricultural population labor from twelve to fifteen (sometimes sixteen) hours a day; and, thanks to their insufficient nourishment, the strain of constant overwork soon begins to tell. A few seasons of this unnatural pressure, and their strength is utterly broken down. Instead of the generous diet required to recruit it, their scanty food is even further diminished by the constant fasts of the Greek Church, recurring twice, or occasionally even three times a week; and when fever or cholera comes in its season to sweep the length and breadth of the land, the enfeebled frames of the peasantry are already drained of the strength and seasoning which should have repelled the destroyer. They perish by thousands and tens of thousands, and the fashionables of St. Petersburg yawn over the printed statistics of destruction, and wonder "how it is that the lower classes are so negligent of their health."

As if all this were not sufficiently deplorable, the calamities of superstition are added to those of poverty. In the villages of the far interior, I have myself seen infants of three days old immersed in ice-cold water, which it would be deemed an impiety to warm. I have seen children of four or five running about on a bitter day in the Fall of the year with no clothing but a light linen shirt, in compliance with some superstitious observance. I have seen cholera-stricken peasants refusing the medicines offered to them, and women employed in hard field-labor three days after their confinement. From all these causes it has been computed that at least fifty-two per cent. (in some Governments eighty-three per cent.) of the children born in the provinces die within a year of their birth; and that the population of certain districts has diminished fully one-third during the last generation.—*Chambers's Journal.*

AN ANECDOTE OF BALZAC.—One day I was going through the Louvre, and met a man who was the very image of BALZAC in figure, gait and features, but the man was dressed in miserable tattered clothes, which were even quite dirty; his boots were not brushed, his pantaloons were spattered with mud, and his hat was crushed and worn out. I stopped in surprise: the man smiled at me; I passed him, but the resemblance was too strong; I turned, ran after him, and said: "Are you not M. BALZAC?" He laughed, showed his white teeth, and only said, "To-morrow Monsieur BALZAC starts for St. Petersburg!" He pressed my hand—his was soft and delicate—nodded, and went away. It could not be other than BALZAC; perhaps in that attire he had been out upon an author's investigation into the mysteries of Paris; or, was the man quite another person, who knew that he resembled BALZAC strongly, and wished to mystify a stranger? A few days after I talked with Countess BOCARME, who gave me a message from BALZAC—he had left for St. Petersburg.—*The Story of My Life, by Hans Christian Andersen.*

MILK AS A COSMETIC.—The use of cosmetics is common to all ages and to all climes. Jewish ladies, in the time of Solomon, and Christian ladies, in the reign of VICTORIA, have not been unmindful of adding to their charms by applying different ingredients to their skin for the purpose of preserving its delicacy and beautifying its appearance. Mme. RACHEL was neither the first nor the last artist in skin decoration, although she certainly was one of the most expensive to deal with. From the painted wife of the Indian chief of the backwoods or desert, to the powdered and rouged dowager who drives along our parks, the gentle sex are skilled in the secret arts of making themselves "beautiful for ever." We hear little, however, in the present day, of the use of milk as a beautifier of the skin. In the country we have seen milk applied to the body in various ways. Pure cream, as cold as it can be obtained, is used to chapped lips and to scalds. "Skyblue," made lukewarm, is not uncommonly used as a fomentation, and rustic maids who have had their hands and face scorched by the sun in the harvest-field, attempt to cool their skin and restore its color by washing it with buttermilk. We have never known in this country any preference given for one milk over another for such purposes, if we except a supposed remedy for any soreness of the eye, viz., that of forcing milk from the human breast into it, a quack practice followed by the peasantry of some districts, and said by them to be of peculiar benefit. For medicinal and dietetic purposes the difference between the milks of various domesticated animals has not been unknown to us. We have seen children reared on goat's milk in preference to that of cow's, over which it was supposed to contain more nutritious and digestible elements for the infant stomach. Mare's milk fermented and made into Koumiss has for ages been prized by the Tartars for its health-restoring qualities, and is now becoming widely known in England for its valuable properties since its introduction by Dr. JAGIELSKI. But ass' milk, we are told, was the great favorite with Roman ladies! The imperial wives of the voluptuous Cæsars reveled in it. A Roman lady in those times went to bed with a court plaster of bread and ass' milk applied to her face. The application of this novel cosmetic or rather poultice, gave her, on awakening, a very cracked appearance, but when it was removed by further washing in ass's milk, her skin was considered to be sufficiently perfect as a groundwork for the red and white pigments with which the slaves decorated her face. Some fine ladies of that olden time took a bath of ass' milk as often as seventy times a day; and whenever POPPEA, NERO's favorite wife, traveled with her gay retinue, she took along with her herds of asses, so that she might take her usual bath whenever she pleased. It must have been a luxury which the wealthy only could enjoy to such perfection. Should the popular Roman custom revive among English ladies, we assure them also that their ablutions after the Roman fashion will not be inexpensive. We have just purchased of Mr. DEVERSON, of Edgeware-road, a sample of ass' milk, which he retails at five shillings per quart. A sufficient quantity for a bath for a moderate-sized lady would considerably add to the daily expenses of the household. Of course, where there was a tendency to *embonpoint* among members of the family it would be still greater, as the displacement of the fluid, milk, would bear the same proportion to the foreign body immersed as happened with water when the Greek philosopher shouted the memorable word "Eureka!"—*The Milk Journal.*

ANIMALS AND THE FACULTY OF REASON.—So many facts have been recorded in various works showing that animals possess some degree of reason, that I will here give only two or three instances, authenticated by RENGGER, and relating to American monkeys, which stand low in their order. He states that when he first gave eggs to his monkeys they smashed them and thus lost much of their contents; afterward they gently hit one end against some hard body, and picked off the bits of shell with their fingers. After cutting themselves only once with any sharp tool, they would not touch it again, or would handle it with the greatest care. Lumps of sugar were often given them wrapped up in paper, and RENGGER sometimes put a live wasp in the paper, so that in hastily unfolding it they got stung; after this had once happened they always first held the packet to their ears to detect any movement within. Any one who is not convinced by such facts as these, and by what he may observe with his own dogs, that animals can reason, would not be convinced by anything that I could add. Nevertheless I will give one case with respect to dogs, as it rests on two distinct observers, and can hardly depend on the modification of any instinct. Mr. COLQUHOUN winged two ducks, which fell on the opposite of a stream; his retriever tried to bring over both at once, but could not succeed; she then, though never before known to ruffle a feather, deliberately killed one, brought over the other, and returned for the dead bird. Col. HUTCHINSON relates that two partridges were shot at once, one being killed, the other wounded; the latter ran away and was caught by the retriever, who on her return came across the dead bird; "she stopped, evidently greatly puzzled, and, after one or two trials, finding she could not take it up without permitting the escape of the winged bird, she considered a moment, then deliberately murdered it by giving it a severe crunch, and afterward brought away both together. This was the only known instance of her ever having wilfully injured any game." Here we have reason, though not quite perfect, for the retriever might have brought the wounded bird first, and then returned for the dead one, as in the case of the two wild ducks. The muleteers in South America say, "I will not give you the mule whose step is easiest, but *la mas racional*—the one that reasons best; and HUMBOLDT adds, "this popular expression, dictated by long experience, combats the system of animated machines better, perhaps, than all the arguments of speculative philosophy."—*The Descent of Man, by C. Darwin.*

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.—The common Russian soldier, in his stubborn tenacity and unreasoning obedience to orders, will hold his ground to the death, but fire and élan are utterly wanting in him. Hence it may be remarked that the great victories of Russia are, for the most part, on the defensive, her great reverses on the offensive side. Poltava, Kunersdorf, the Kaghoul, the Trebia, KUTOUZOFF's victories in 1812, were all achieved in resisting attack; the Pruth, Zorndorf, Austerlitz, Oltenitza, Inkermann, were all encountered in attempting it. What the Crimean war really effected was to roll away the cloud of mysterious grandeur enveloping Russia, upon which, like a political spectre of the Brocken, was reflected in gigantic proportions the mighty figure of the Emperor NICHOLAS. The siege of Sebastopol showed fairly to all Europe, for the first time, what the Russian soldier could do, and what he could not do—softening the prestige of Eylau and Borodino on the one hand, while effacing the memory of 1826 on the other. What he lacks is training, enterprise, *esprit de corps*; what he possesses in overflowing measure is dogged resolution, and that enthusiastic devotion naturally excited by a sovereign who is at once emperor and hierarch—the feeling which makes loyalty a second religion to the Muscovite. It is this blending of the old crusader spirit with the sold strength of modern discipline which makes the Russian grenadier so formidable. To the simple childlike faith of the rude peasant-soldier, the enemies of his Emperor are the enemies of God; the war waged against them is a holy war, for the deliverance of the sacred city from heathen pollution, and the rescue of millions of fellow-Christians from the hands of the unbeliever. Under such teaching, a war of aggression becomes a literal crusade, and the soldiers of the Czar march against Turkey in the spirit in which OMAR's Arabs rushed upon the spears of HERACLIUS, or in which GODFREY DE BOUILLON'S men in mail stormed the defenses of Antioch. It is difficult to overestimate the immense power given to the sovereign of Russia by the blending of loyalty and religion in the feeling with which his people regard him—a feeling which calls forth all the deepest and strongest passions of man's nature, the native valor of the soldier, the pure zeal of the patriot, the fierce enthusiasm of the fanatic, the loyalty of the subject to his sovereign, the reverence of the Christian for his God.—*Chambers's Journal.*

A BIG CHEESE.—There are several towns named Cheshire in the United States, two of which, in Massachusetts and Connecticut respectively, imitate the Cheshire of the old country by making cheese. Quite early in the century there was a struggle in the United States as to the form which the Government should permanently assume, JOHN ADAMS advocating one variety of Federalism, THOMAS JEFFERSON another. JOHN LELAND, a Puritan elder of Cheshire town, in Massachusetts, threw himself heart and soul into the controversy; in sermons and speeches and conversations he took JEFFERSON'S side in the question, and brought over the whole of the townsmen to his way of thinking. When JEFFERSON was elected to the Presidency, LELAND proposed that they should celebrate the event by making and presenting to him a cheese such as the world never before saw. He advised that, on a certain day, all the curd from one day's milk of all the cows in Cheshire township should be brought as a patriotic contribution to the object in view. The inhabitants entered joyously into the scheme. All—men and women, boys and girls—who had the ownership or keeping of cows, brought their quota of milk or curd to a particular spot. A large cider-press had been thoroughly cleaned out, a new false-bottom provided, and a monster hoop laid down on it, corresponding in dimensions with the thickness and diameter of the intended cheese. When the accumulated gifts of curd were thrown in, skilled dairy-matrons mixed, flavored and tinted it. Then came the pressing—immense work, seeing that so thick a cheese could not possibly be of good quality throughout unless the pressure on the curd were much beyond the usual degree. Sturdy men, with arms bare and muscles well braced, turned the screw press until it would not yield another fraction of an inch. Then, LELAND standing in the centre, and the people being grouped around him, all sang a hymn, and dedicated the cheese to THOMAS JEFFERSON, the new President of the Great Republic. After a due period for settling and drying, arrangements were made for carrying the mighty cheese to Washington, the Federal capital; and as the distance was not less than five hundred miles, the enterprise was certainly a formidable one. The weight—some say fourteen hundred and fifty pounds, some sixteen hundred pounds (twenty times that of a full-sized English Cheshire cheese) could not safely be trusted upon wheels, with such roads as America then possessed. A snowy season was selected, a sledge was provided, the cheese was launched, and Master JOHN LELAND piloted it all the way to Washington. He was three weeks on the journey, and, wherever he rested at night, received quite an ovation, for the nature of his errand had become rumored about. Arrived at Washington, he went to the White House, where, on an appointed day, he was received by President JEFFERSON and all the officials, with a goodly number of ambassadors and other folk. LELAND presented the cheese to JEFFERSON in the name of the whole of the inhabitants of Cheshire; every family and every cow had contributed toward it. The President, of course, said what was proper on so remarkable an occasion. He caused a great wedge to be cut from the cheese and conveyed back to Cheshire, that the townsmen might have the pleasure of tasting the result of their labors; while all the guests at the White House, there and then, partook of the gift. The interior of the cheese was found of a beautiful color, richly tinted with anatto; it was a little variegated in appearance, owing to so many dairies having contributed the milk or curd, but the flavor was pronounced to be the best ever tasted at Washington.—*All the Year Round.*

THACKERAY'S SKILL IN CREATING CHARACTERS.—The great test of being able to create characters to live forever, THACKERAY stands bravely, and nowhere so wonderfully as in these historical romances to which we have confined our attention. I pass by Becky Sharpe, and Major Pendennis, and Colonel Newcome, grandest of men, and Ethel, loveliest of women, even in her infirmities, and Costigan, and Foker, to dwell for an instant on the most perfectly drawn character, with all its shading, ever idealized, Beatrix: "She was imperious, she was light-minded, she was flighty, she was false, she had no reverence for character and she was very beautiful." We know of no other experiment in imaginative writing like this. Heroines or leading female parts are ordinarily dismissed when the bloom of youth and beauty has passed, or introduced as old folks. Lady Kew and Miss Crawley in the pages of fiction are born old. But in Beatrix—the beautiful and bad—THACKERAY did what, we repeat, no one else has attempted, and painted her from the cradle to the grave; and what a picture! Its very contrasts are marvelous. At four years old "the little girl looked at Henry Esmond solemnly, with a pair of large eyes, with a smile shining over a face which was as beautiful as a cherub's and then came up and put out a little hand to greet him." At twenty, when KNELLER painted her, but did not, as she says, do her justice, when the Great Duke came to the play-house and all eyes were turned to her and not to him, "she was a brown beauty—that is, her eyes, hair, and eyebrows and eyelashes were dark—her hair curling with rich undulations and waving over her shoulders; but her complexion was as dazzling white as snow in sunshine; except her cheeks, which were a bright red, and her lips, which were of a deeper crimson. Her mouth and chin, they said, were too large and full, and so they might be for a goddess in marble, but not for a woman whose eyes were fire, whose look was love, whose voice was the sweetest love song, whose shape was perfect symmetry, health, decision, activity, whose foot, as it planted itself on the ground, was firm, but flexible, and whose motion, whether rapid or slow, was always perfect grace—agile as a nymph, lofty as a queen—now melting, now imperious, now sarcastic, there was no single movement of hers but was beautiful. As he thinks of her, he, who writes, feels young again." This is very lovely, and Beatrix seems like BURKE'S queenly heroine—a bright vision lighting on an orb she scarcely seemed to touch—and yet she was of the earth, very earthy, and no one but THACKERAY would dare to follow out the dreary, selfish, worldly course of this woman for fifty years; for it is as near as may be that interval between the fierce, defiant farewell in Esmond as the still lovely Beatrix, to her reappearance as the old Baroness BERNSTEIN, with her face red with rouge and redder with punch, hobbling about on her tortoise-shell cane, and making modest boys and girls blush for her coarseness. And then, the end of three-score and fifteen years of folly and self-indulgence, "what preacher need moralize that story?" No English writer ever drew such a picture. It is the great triumph of genius to tell a sad tale so simply and so well. Here it is: "Let us draw the curtain round this bed. I think with awe still of those rapid words, uttered in the shadow of the canopy, as my pallid wife sits by, her prayer-book on her knee; as the attendants move to and fro noiselessly; as the clock ticks without, and strikes the fleeting hours; as the sun falls upon the Kneller picture of Beatrix in her beauty, with the blushing cheeks, the smiling lips, the waving auburn tresses, and the eyes which seemed to look toward the dim figure moving in the bed."—*Among My Books.*

AN ANECDOTE OF THORWALDSEN AND BYRON.—We all of us besought him to let us hear the whole story yet once more; but we had it now very short.

"O, that was in Rome," said he, "when I was about to make BYRON'S statue; he placed himself just opposite to me, and began immediately to assume quite another countenance to what was customary to him. 'Will not you sit still?' said I; 'but you must not make these faces.' 'It is my expression,' said BYRON. 'Indeed?' said I, and then I made him as I wished, and everybody said, when it was finished, that I had hit the likeness. When BYRON, however, saw it, he said, 'It does not resemble me at all; I look more unhappy.'"

"He was, above all things, so desirous of looking extremely unhappy," added THORWALDSEN, with a comic expression.—*The Story of My Life, by Hans Christian Andersen.*

HOW THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IS VENTILATED.—In a climate where the atmosphere is equable and free from impurities, the ventilation of a pile like Westminster Palace would be a work of comparatively easy achievement. But in a place like London, where the air is charged with soot, dust, fog, and the noisome exhalations of factories, the task of accomplishing the desired object is very difficult. Not unfrequently it happens that the air outside the House is as poisonous as it would be inside, if the vitiated atmosphere were not drawn off; and very little advantage would be gained by simply letting out the old and letting in the new. Consequently, the chief concern of person having charge of the ventilation, when fresh air is not obtainable, is to make it fresh; and, strange as it may seem, this is what is actually done. Abstract as it is, the air is taken in hand by DR. PERCY and his assistant, Mr. PRIM, and treated concretely, much after the fashion that dishes are prepared by skilled cooks. It is caught, washed, rinsed, sifted, cooked; dried if it is too damp, damped if it is too dry; coaxed to be familiar if it is too shy, repelled if it is too boisterous; shut up in cupboards when it is not wanted, let out when it is wanted; handled, in fine, as the baker handles his dough, or the chemist his mixtures; and, when finally purified, distributed to the members, cool or warm, moist or dry, according as their tastes require, or the exigencies of the weather demand.

As may be imagined, the achievement of all this is a work both of great labor and difficulty. Manifold are the operations and elaborate the processes that have to be brought into play. First of all, the air has, as it were, to be caught before it can be subjected to treatment. This is very simply effected. Immediately below the floor of the House is a large vault, which may be regarded as the reception-room or ante-chamber, where, to begin with, the air from the outside is ushered in and received by the manipulators. But, as we have seen, the Westminster atmosphere is largely charged with impurities, and care has to be taken at the outset to purify it by a system of separation. This is effected by means of canvas screens. On the side where the air enters the vault, there is a wall of canvas, through which all the air must pass on its way inward. In passing through this screen or sieve, the air is sifted; and the grosser particles with which it is charged (such as soot, dust, bits of straw, or whatever may be flying about) are caught on the outside of the canvas. Thus sifted, the air in the vault may be said to have gone through its preliminary process of rectification. The next thing to be attended to is to see that it is at a proper degree of temperature. Should the weather be close or sultry, the air is cooled as it enters the vault by means of water-jets, which are so constructed as to throw out a very thin spray almost resembling dew. Should the weather, on the other hand, be cold, the air is heated as it comes in by an ingenious steam-apparatus, which warms it equally, without drying it too much.

Cooled or heated after this fashion, according as the state of the outside atmosphere may require, and separated from all foreign substances by being strained through the canvas, the air passes on as it would through a colliery-shaft till it reaches a second vault or chamber, exactly the size of the floor of the House, beneath which, in fact, it is situated. Here it is once more taken in hand, and its temperature regulated to a nicety. After being carefully tested by thermometers, it is further cooled or heated as the case demands, and then passed upward through an iron grating into a third chamber, where it may be said to receive its "finishing touches," previous to being let into the House. These last "touches" consist merely in a further adjustment of the temperature, and a regulation of the current of air by means of canvas screens, so as to obviate draughts. The air is then considered to have been sufficiently washed, purified, and tempered; and it is allowed to pass upward into the House through the perforated iron ceiling, which is in reality the floor of the House itself.

When it has become vitiated, it ascends through fret-work in the ceiling of the House, and passes into the up-cast shafts, which draw it off again into the open air. There are several of these shafts, but the most important are those of the Clock Tower and the Victoria Tower. DR. PERCY early recognized the fact that these great towers formed as it were the natural air-chimneys of the building, through which the foul atmosphere could be drawn upward and discharged at an altitude where its noxious qualities would be harmless. He accordingly took advantage of them for this purpose; and strictly ornamental as they appear outside, they are made to do service inside as flues or shafts for getting rid of the noisome exhalations generated by constant breathing. In order to create the necessary upward draught, huge fires are kept burning inside the base of the towers.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE PRAYER-BOOK.—It is a curious record this of the Prayer-book, and though extending with precise knowledge over eight hundred years—for the "Salisbury Use" is dated A. D. 1085, twenty years after the conquest—not at all an obscure or intricate one. It illustrates, better than anything, the struggle for independence which Christian Britain always maintained. St. Augustin's great difficulty was to bring the free church he found in England under the absolute control of Rome, and, as to its forms, he failed. The Angli were very militant and rebellious Angeli. Latin, the language of the Continental Church, was not the vernacular of England. It was never, but exceptionally, spoken there, as in ancient days it was in Portugal and Spain and Italy. The Saxon and Norman element was in chronic revolt. TYNDALE'S Bible was the first expression of this; and then, in slow time, woven out of the beautiful Latin and Greek liturgies, came the Prayer-book. The traces of the mixture of the ancient languages—those immortal twins of Greece and Italy—are singularly graceful. The two most beautiful prayers, the "Our Father" and that of the golden-mouthed Saint of Antioch, are Greek, while the Psalter and most of the prayers are Gallican Latin, and the Collect for Grace is as old as the sixth century.

And it was, as all know, a native-born Englishman, and a thorough Churchman,—not a semi-Puritan, like RIDLEY or LATIMER, (for the hand of the Puritan never beautified anything,)—who, at the end, created the Prayer-book. Of him, the not over-reverent historian of our times says, and I cannot refrain from quoting it:

"No plunder of Church or Crown had touched the hands of CRANMER; no fibre of political intrigue, or crime, or conspiracy, could be traced to the Palace of Lambeth. As the translation of the Bible bears upon it the imprint of the mind of TYNDALE, so, while the Church of England stands, the image of CRANMER will be seen reflected on the calm surface of the Liturgy. The most beautiful portions of it are translation's from the Breviary; yet the same prayers translated by others would not be those which chime like church bells in the ears of the English child. The addresses, which are original, have the same silvery melody of language and breathe the same simplicity of spirit. EDWARD VI. died before the Liturgy could be tampered with; and from amid the foul weeds in which its roots were buried, stands up beautiful the one admirable thing which this unhappy reign produced."

This was in 1549. Then came 1552, with the influences of the ultra-Reformers, shrinking from sacraments and priestly offices; and then Queen Elizabeth, neither the one thing nor the other. But the prayer-book of CRANMER is the *opus princeps.* It is the "Martyr's Monument."—*Among my Books.*

Statistics for the Week.

Seventeen hundred and forty-six persons were arrested by the Police last week.

Fire-Marshal MACSPEDON reports twenty-five fires during the week ending at noon yesterday, with an estimated loss of $23,125, and an insurance of $120,750. Three of these fires were caused by gas-lights, two by kerosene or liquid-gas, and the others were accidents.

There were 48 still-births, 388 births, 158 marriages, and 508 deaths in the City last week, as shown by the returns to the Register of Vital Statistics.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Disposing of a man by drowning him in wine is an uncommon occurrence, but not wholly without precedent. RICHARD III. is said to have got rid of one or more of his inconvenient relatives by this novel process, and has recently found an imitator in England, who threw a man into a vat containing 1,500 gallons, for the purpose of putting him effectually out of the way. It is a lucky thing that he did not succeed in his object, for it is not desirable that murder by this process should receive any encouragement. Water is a much cheaper and quite as effectual a liquid for drowning purposes, if drowning must needs be done, and then, in this age of adulteration and fraud, there is great danger that the wine, after performing its functions in this respect, might find its way into the market, in no respect improved in quality. Furthermore, alcoholic liquors, when applied inwardly, contribute their share toward the murders and other crimes which curse society.

A law-suit involving a grave question has just been commenced in Goodhue County, Minnesota. A good citizen of that county lately died, and of course was thereupon entitled to be "buried in Christian burial." His claim to such treatment seems to have been conceded, and two rival religious societies were so eager to see the thing done decently that they got into a very indecent squabble over it. One of them, stronger than the other, apparently, in the flesh, if not in the spirit, secured the dead body, and succeeded in depositing it in their own cemetery; but the other obtained the co-operation of the widow, who gave an order for its removal to a resting-place in their burying-ground. Those who had got nine points of the law in their favor by a possession of the defunct property, refused to give it up, and a suit has accordingly been brought to secure its recovery. The Court will have a novel question to pass upon, but no doubt the judicial powers of Goodhue County will be equal to its solution.

Although, by some inexplicable means, women have, in the lapse of ages, lost or failed to secure many valuable rights and suffered grievous wrongs, they seem, in any case, where their cherished interests are at stake, to act with promptness and vigor. A short time ago a young man at Belfast, Ireland, with fair prospects, but no great amount of sense, determined to marry a woman somewhat "declined into the vale of years." No sooner was his intention known than the young women of the place who deemed their claims slighted and their rights trenched upon by such a proceeding, banded together to prevent the consummation of such a conspiracy. The resolute youth, however, persevered in his design, and was rewarded or punished as the case may prove to be, with success; but this was not the end of his persecution by the slighted maidens of Belfast. On setting out for a bridal tour in Scotland, he met quite a mob of the disappointed ones at the wharf, aided and abetted by certain young men, and was reproached and reviled bitterly, while his mature partner in the joys of life was still more fiercely assailed. The young man departed with the shrill anathemas of his irate townswomen in his ears, and will probably not venture to return to Belfast.

One of the many advantages enjoyed by the denizens of London is the possibility of passing a few weeks of the Summer at Teddington. In that delightful village, as we are informed by sundry advertisements in the metropolitan papers, may be found "accommodations for soul and body," a state of things seldom secured in places of Summer sojourn. To "persons fond of boating, fishing, or of independent means," every facility is afforded for enjoying the two first mentioned and parting with the last. Those not possessed of independent means appear to be left to the enjoyment of the accommodations for the soul. In this respect all tastes can be gratified, for we are told, "Every shade of religious opinion is provided for in the neighborhood, from the highest form of æsthetical ceremonial to the simplest phase of religious sentiment." Any one whose soul cannot be accommodated at Teddington had better go to Baden or Homburg for the Summer.

They sometimes resort to peculiar methods for enforcing submission to the powers that be in Texas. At Houston lately a prisoner in the jail got possession of a file, with which he set vigorously to work to secure that "boon above all price," liberty. He had just got the bar of his prison door cut off when his operations were discovered. Taking the bar as a weapon of defense, he expressed his determination to go through with his bold undertaking at all hazards. The Sheriff set his wits at work to circumvent the plans of the daring operator, and seems to have been peculiarly rich in resources. His first plan was to smoke the refractory criminal down with sulphur, but the cell was too well ventilated or the prisoner too well prepared for sulphurous experiences, and the design had to be abandoned. The ingenious officer then secured a syringe and a quantity of chloroform from a neighboring apothecary and declared his intention to move at once upon the enemy's works. This was too much for the desperado, and he surrendered at discretion without waiting for an attack.

An old man lately died at Nottingham, England, who contrived very ingeniously to pass his declining years in comfort, if not in luxury, and leave his debts to be paid by his friends. He lived upon the substance of others, to be sure, but in such a way that he appeared all the time to be the patron and others the partakers of his bounty. The way he managed it was this. Having nothing whatever of the fleeting goods of this world, he made a will bequeathing £10,000 to a hospital, £10,000 to some other benevolent institution, and very judiciously allowed the knowledge of his benevolent intentions to get abroad. The result was that he at once found himself attended by troops of friends who imagined that these princely bequests would exhaust but a small part of his fortune, and among these he spent the remainder of his days, courted and flattered, a continual guest. When he died, his funeral expenses were very cheerfully paid by one of the devoted admirers of his philanthropic disposition, but when his estate was looked for nothing could be found.

Domestic matters in some of the Western States are managed in a very practical, off-hand way, but one which is likely to lead to social complications very difficult to straighten out properly. For instance, in Missouri, some years ago, GEORGE BRUNER went off to Idaho to hunt for gold, leaving his wife to wait till he got back. One Mr. RAINS came along and asked Mrs. BRUNER to be his, which she promised on condition he would give her up if GEORGE should come back at any time. She was accordingly married to RAINS, since which time there has been nothing but sunshine, until a short time ago BRUNER turned up again with his "pockets full of rocks," and demanded his wife. She was willing, and RAINS was reminded of the uncertainty of his own tenure according to the contract. He admitted the claim of BRUNER to be good, and the two proceeded to secure a re-adjustment of the matrimonial noose, RAINS applying for a divorce and BRUNER aiding in the proceedings. The Judge of the Court said that the case was rather a curious one, and refused to dispose of it until next term.

Hon. Mrs. NORTON, who has made something of a figure in literature and in social circles, appeared lately in a new rôle. She refused to pay her parochial rates, because the objects for which they are levied were not fulfilled. For instance, the pavement in front of her house was left in a very bad condition, and she was not willing to pay for repairing it in front of somebody's else house and receive no benefit from the money herself. Now Mrs. NORTON may be right in the abstract, but she should console herself by the reflection that the grievance of which she complains is common, and consider that the method which she adopts for its redress is hopeless. If she had any chance of effecting a revolution and securing good pavements, clean streets, wholesome water and first-rate gas-light, she would be justified in playing the Hampden and refusing to pay the taxes, but the only result is a vexatious prosecution, which will probably end in an enforced payment of the rates, with costs, &c., while the money will be no more judiciously expended than before.

The people of Hayti are enjoying the full advantages of a depreciated currency, and it is no wonder that they are anxious to preserve their independence and their paper riches. One dollar in gold is worth $500 of Haytian currency. If a man buys a hat worth three dollars and tenders a half eagle in payment, he gets back $1,000 in change in good paper money of the "Black Republic of Hayti." A person with a few hundred dollars in gold may enjoy the sensation of enormous wealth by the simple process of exchanging it for paper money. Its equivalent in commodities may not be any such great matter, but if he keeps the money what matters it? He may easily be worth a million and enjoy the grandeur of it as perfectly, if he be a true philosopher, as though it was of hard gold.

The hyperborean town of Duluth, Minn., has had a certain degree of greatness thrust upon it by the wit of a Kentucky Congressman. Six months ago it was a diminutive settlement in which the inhabitants were not numerous enough to keep themselves warm, however closely they huddled together, but since Mr. KNOTT gave his glowing description of this northern paradise, it has really become quite a centre of attraction, and strangers are flocking to it in greater numbers than can be comfortably accommodated. Duluth even threatens Congressman KNOTT with a monument for ridiculing its bleak desolation, and so giving it some consequence in the eyes of the world.

A rather curious incident is related of a vessel in the Baltic Sea, which will be to devout minds an evidence of special Providence. The bark *Providence,* from Hartlepool, lately sprang aleak, and all hands were forced to work at the pumps until they were utterly exhausted. Their hope of saving the vessel or even their own lives had almost gone, when the leak suddenly stopped. After the port was reached and the cargo discharged, a search was made, and it was found that a knot in one of the planks had been forced out, but the hole was tightly plugged up by the body of a fish. Many animals have been already credited with saving human life, but the cold-blooded population of the perilous deep have hitherto seemed indifferent to the fate of the mortals who venture abroad in ships, if they have not even gloried in their impotence upon the waves, and rejoiced when their frail barks went to pieces and sent rich supplies to the bottom. This particular fish, however, deserves all credit for his self-sacrificing spirit, and it is only to be hoped that a similar disposition may be shown by others of his race, albeit mankind can expect little at their hands.

FINE ARTS.

"Thoughts About Art"—Difficulty of Landscape Painting—Works of the Old Masters—Transcendentalism—Picture Exhibitions in Philadelphia.

MR. PHILIP G. HAMMERTON'S latest work, *Thoughts About Art,* published in England some time ago, has been reprinted here. Mr. HAMMERTON'S writings have attracted much attention, both here and abroad, and are second only in importance to those of RUSKIN. Less brilliant in style, and perhaps less profound than RUSKIN, he takes a more practical view of art than does that writer, and indulges in none of that transcendentalism on the mission of the artist, and the study of the fine arts, that is to be found in *Modern Painters.* Indeed, Mr. HAMMERTON'S views are eminently practical, and his ideas in regard to the effect of culture of the esthetic faculty by no means overstrained. We give below a few extracts from his book, which will serve to show the material of which it is composed:

MUST AN ARTIST BE INTELLECTUAL?

One of the conclusions about painting, to which I have been most unwillingly driven, is that it is not *necessarily* an intellectual occupation. There are painters who are intellectual men, and such men put an intellectual element into their art; but there are also very good painters who are not in the strict sense of the word intellectual. Good eyes and skillful fingers are of more practical importance to a painter than understanding. This is a reason why an intellectual *school* of painting is not likely to be realized, for in every school there will be men of strong sight and manual skill without much power of thought.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF LANDSCAPE PAINTING.

The extreme refinement of form in natural landscape is a point so little understood by the public, and by the painters of portrait and *genre* who exercise authority in the artistic profession, that I hardly like to mention it here at all. The impression among figure painters that landscape is easy to draw, and the readiness with which, on the authority of figure painters, the world has accepted the doctrine, make it painfully evident that all these good people have never really looked at natural landscape at all nor attempted seriously to copy it. Now landscape is not merely difficult to draw, but it is infinitely difficult; that is to say, that the best designer of the figure now alive upon the earth, whoever that may be, if he really set himself in earnest to draw a mountain as it is, would find, after any quantity of labor and care, that he had only been able to draw it in a manner which is to be called good out of indulgence for the weakness of human faculties, and in a certain restricted sense, and that the natural mountain still remained at quite an infinite and unapproachable distance beyond him. As for the slight sketches of mountains which figure painters are accustomed to put behind their personages by way of background, they bear precisely the same relation to real mountain painting that the figures we landscape painters sketch in our compositions do to real figure painting. If I can judge of the progress of others by my own, I should say that one of the clearest signs of advancement in drawing is a steady increase in refinement of line and consequent moderation, and that the best proof of progress in color is an increasing relish for slight gradations and faint reliefs, and quiet harmonies. * * * * * The strong point of landscape is its power of affecting the feelings by influences very difficult to define in words. Music also has nameless powers, and, as a writer lately observed, there is some resemblance between the way landscape painting and musical compositions move us.

TRANSCENDENTALISM.

And thus in our art transcendentalism is peculiarly fatal to productiveness. Let a young painter resolve that he will paint entire verity—the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth—and we may as well burn palette and brushes at once. The utmost we can hope for is to be as true as the nature of our means and materials will permit, a vast concession to falsity. But these limitations of materials are intolerable to the ardent aspirant. He sees so vividly that he will never endure to complete any of his attempts. He feels them to be, at the best, mockeries and makeshifts. He will try language, perhaps, and write poems, because the poem does not pretend to imitate, only to celebrate the beauty of the universe. Or, if he has courage enough to stick to painting, he will push imitation to its utmost limits, like LEONARDO, and HUNT, and MILLAIS, to discover, after all, that art is less an imitation than an interpretation of nature. * * * * *

There is this peculiarity about painting, that it is impossible to produce an absolutely true picture, because some truths must always be sacrificed to others. If, in a landscape, the relation of one shadow to its light is truly given, the rest of the picture must be either false or out of harmony with that shadow. Again, color has to be sacrificed to light, and form to color. A painter has always to purchase truths with falsities, as men buy bread with money.

CRITICISM.

The pseudo art critic is a person who writes what is called criticism, without being in possession of the preliminary information which is indispensable to the production of true criticism. * * * A genuine art critic often confesses ignorance of particular truths; as for instance in criticising a naked figure, if he does not understand anatomy he will probably tell you so with perfect frankness; or, if he has not witnessed a storm at sea, yet has to criticise a shipwreck, he will begin by telling you that his opinion on the subject is not of much value, but that the remarks he ventures to offer may be taken for what they are worth. A pseudo critic never does this, and whenever a critic pretends to know everything, it is the surest sign that he knows nothing, that he has not even an idea of what it is to know anything thoroughly.

WORKS OF THE DEAD MASTERS.

The works of dead masters are, when worth having at all, so costly that private persons can scarcely afford to contend for them. Their prices are now out of all proportion to their merits, and merely represent the competition that exists for them among the great personages and Governments of Europe. The "Soult Murillo," in the Louvre, for which the French Government gave £24,612 sterling, does, most assuredly, not contain as much good painting as you could get from our best living colorists for the same sum. * * * * * It is no honor to the art, nor any proof of a genuine interest or delight in it, when people show themselves so ostentatiously indifferent to the variety of its teachings and its pleasures that they would rather waste a fortune on a single canvas by an old master than buy thirty equally noble masterpieces by modern ones.

METHODS OF WORK.

The best and most general counsel I have to offer is, *rely on opaque color,* separating the work as much as possible into distinct processes, and advancing step by step from great masses to smaller masses, till you come to the minutest details, carrying the whole picture steadily on together, and gradually evolving, as it were, the details out of the mass. * * * I advocate opaque color, because I am convinced that a steady adherence to it would do more to correct the worst defects of vulgar English execution than any amount of lecturing, and because half our landscape painters are ruined by resorting to glazing for effects of transparency and gradation, which could be and ought to be obtained by fair downright painting with solid tints.

ON THE INFLUENCE OF ART.

We are generally tending art-ward, and the problem before us is whether this artistic infusion will not injuriously affect the traditional character of Englishmen. It will modify it very considerably, rely upon that. There is a difference between minds which are artistic and minds which are not, so strong and decided that nobody can question the influence of art upon character. Not that art always influences in the same way; various itself, it produces varied effects. But it always alters our habitual estimates of things and men; it alters our ways of valuable things. A child in a library values those books most which have gilt edges; a book collector prizes the rarest editions; but a lover of reading for its own sake neither cares for gilt edges nor rare editions, only for the excellence of the matter and the accuracy of the text. So is our value for men and nature affected by the artistic spirit. To it, vulgar show is the gilt-edged book; the extraordinary is the rare edition; what it values is often very humble and poor to eyes that cannot read it. It can see majesty and dignity in many a poor laborer; it can detect meanness under the mantle of an Emperor; it can recognize grandeur in a narrow house, and pettiness in the palace of a thousand chambers.

* * * One of my English critics has blamed me for want of faith in art, because I admit that its power is very limited. All spiritual power is limited in reality to those who receive it willingly; if it ever seems to exercise any other action it intrudes on the domain of temporal power. Now painting is purely a spiritual power, and it influences only those who are willing to be influenced. A power of this kind is great or small in proportion to the number of its willing adherents, and the numbers of persons who are in any appreciable way influenced by painting are not great in proportion to population.

A NEW PICTURE BY NICOL.

Pictures by ERSKINE NICOL are so rarely seen here that the arrival of one is deserving of special notice. "Try Your Change Before Leaving" is on private exhibition at the Schaus Gallery. It represents a hard-faced, and doubtless hard-headed old Scotchman, who has just booked his place at the coach-office, and, purse in hand, is trying one of the shillings received in change between his teeth. The expression of doubt on the hard, grim face is finely rendered. The color is rather brighter than is usually found in ERSKINE'S pictures. The accessories are painted with his usual skill and care, and the texture of the heavy, shaggy, woolen coat of the principal figure given with wonderful truthfulness.

NOTES.

A series of art receptions are now in progress at the Union League Building of Philadelphia. The pictures exhibited are chiefly from private galleries and of Philadelphia artists, and the best since the Sanitary Fair of 1864. The exhibition reminds one of the Paris Salon, as we recognize many pictures that have been the attraction at the Paris exhibitions in years past. The Union League building is well adapted for such an entertainment, and the receptions are a decided success.

MR. KNOEDLER, (successor to GOUPIL & Co.,) who has been spending the Winter in the South, has just returned to this City in improved health, as we are glad to know.

SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The *Christian Union* has a thoughtful article on the "Church as Servant and as Master." The writer rebukes denominational intolerance, and says:

"In speaking of the evil of magnifying external church organization and authority, we do not address the fifth or the fifteenth century, or, principally, the adherents of the Romish Church. The evil is a deep one to-day, and is confined to no sect, to no two or three sects. The temptation to it is strong in human nature, and manifests itself wherever men organize under any form—as organize somehow they must and should—for religious purposes. The Congregational Churches are not free from it, nor the Baptist, nor the Presbyterian Church, nor the Episcopal, nor the Methodist. In them all there is in a greater or less degree the disposition to exaggerate the merits, the importance, the authority, of their own denomination. Few among them have the grace of humility enough not to claim on some ground that theirs is the Apostolic pattern. In each there exists—in some widely, in some more scantily—a disposition to feel 'The Lord is with us as he is not with others.' And of that feeling is born conceit, and bigotry, and formalism, and a whole brood of unlovely and unchristian dispositions.

There is no form of church government, there is no method of worship, which edifies and helps men, but is good in its place. An independent, self-reliant community like congregational government, and it is good for them. A docile, tractable population, with a few born leaders, choose an episcopal government, and it is good for them. So of all forms and ways of worship. One man loves the rich, soft light that falls through stained windows; another likes the unbroken view of blue sky and sailing cloud. One man's devotional feeling rises most easily among the arches of a cathedral; and another's on the hill-side, under the free heaven. Color and clear light, temple and hill-side, God provided all alike as ways for his children's approach to him. Liturgy and spontaneous petition, choral service and voiceless worship; robes, paintings, incense, crucifix; solitude, silence, each feeds the wants of some soul, and each is God's messenger to that soul. Free be every devout heart to find its Lord and its brethren wherever it best can."

In the *Independent* Vice-President COLFAX has an article, entitled "How to be Happy." In the course of it he thus refers to the evils incidental to public life:

"There are but few who have ever tested public life, with all its excitements, to its full, who have not realized that a truer happiness is to be found in private or business life. With all its fascinations and opportunities for usefulness, it is always a pathway filled with thorns, even to the most successful. Envy, and malice, and all uncharitableness are always around them. Injustice is the daily draught they drink, and the bitter herbs of misrepresentation their daily food. I do not now allude to the malignant falsehoods of paid libelers, who mistake scurrility for wit, and invective for argument; for their malice is so transparent they deceive but few whose good opinions are of any worth. But I refer to the general fact that the millions of our citizens are apt to look with the eyes of prejudice and aversion on those who, in conspicuous positions, differ ever so honestly from their convictions. It is only when 'the last of earth' has come that public men can hope for the justice to their memories which is denied them in life. To those who remember how the storm of obloquy spent itself on HENRY CLAY and ANDREW JACKSON while living, great chieftains as they were of great parties; and how now, less than half a century after, all parties acknowledge their honest purposes and patriotic endeavors, I need no argument to attest the correctness of this statement.

But, apart from misrepresentation, injustice and invective—the alienation of friends whose desires you may have disappointed, or the malice of those whose schemes you may have thwarted—whoever is in public life feels that he must inevitably be misconstrued and misunderstood by numbers whose good opinions he does value. If he fails, from lack of ability, to contribute to all benevolent, church-building, missionary enterprises, &c., &c., whose appeals reach him daily, he is regarded as uncharitable and ungenerous; but, if he does, he is suspected by many of doing it only from political or personal considerations. If he suffers to pass unnoticed all kinds of untruths, he finds them at last treated as facts, which being undenied are held to be undeniable; but, if he takes occasion to expose their falsity publicly, he is sneered at for having been at so much pains to contradict them. If he declines to leave a post of duty to speak at all kinds of public meetings through the country, he is suspected of a lack of sympathy with them; but, if he goes, he is charged with abandoning official duties for the purpose of appearing prominently before the public. I might expand this record of the experience of hundreds of men in public life; but this is sufficient to illustrate my position that, whatever they do or decline to do, they are sure to be misunderstood by thousands—and, of course, on purely political questions this misunderstanding and prejudice extends to millions."

The *Golden Age* discusses "Crime and its Cure," and comes to the following conclusions:

"Neither religion, nor morality, nor law, nor custom, nor public opinion,—although there is prodigious force in all these influences,—can avail to decrease the ordinary percentage of crime in the community. We do not say this on the basis of Mr. BUCKLE'S statistics. These statistics show by an inflexible and unerring ratio of averages that there will be, next year, about such and such a number of murders, robberies, arsons and rapes,—a number which can be almost exactly calculated from last year's reports. But these statistics do not prove that the Church by its preaching, or the State by its laws, or society by its custom, has not a powerful restraining tendency over multitudes who, not thus restrained, would break forth into riot and havoc. Mr. BUCKLE'S statistics simply assert that after all the various religious, philanthropic, civil and social influences have been brought to bear on the community, these influences will still fall far short of keeping our property secure from the banker's temptation to embezzle it, or our houses protected from the incendiary's torch, or our lives safe from the assassin's knife. It is not a sufficient explanation of the inadequacy of these existing influences to say that the Church and its ordinances do not reach the whole people; or that the State and its laws are not respected by the ignorant rabble; or that society and its opinion produce naturally but small effect on the degraded and outcast. Our criminals consist of intelligent persons, who have had the advantages of churches and schools, as well as of less-endowed culprits from the various under strata of a degraded society; and the proportion of the intelligent to the unintelligent inmates of our prisons is about the same as between the intelligent and the unintelligent classes in society at large.

We make these remarks for the sake of adding that we shall never be able to reduce the general average of crime in the community if we confine our efforts to the present instrumentalities. High and noble as these are, they are not sufficient. It is the custom of some thinkers to teach that religion is the one and only influence adequate to regenerate society. But even this is not enough. From the beginning of time, mankind have been religious, more so in the earlier ages than now; nevertheless, crime has always been rampant—more so then than now. Society, taken as a whole, was never less religious, and never more moral, than it is today. But that it needs some additional check beside religion, and law, and public opinion upon the tendency to vice and crime, is apparent to the reader of each day's chronicle of thefts, arsons and murders. Let the Church do all it can—the more the better. Let the Legislature do likewise, and also the school-house and the drawing-room. But the time has come to invoke another influence—destined to be potent in the future, but too long untried in the past. We mean science."

The *National Baptist* comments as follows upon the coming Baptist anniversaries at St. Louis and Chicago:

"We have no desire, had we the ability, to say anything that shall affect the discussions at either place. The relations between Baptists North and South will doubtless come often into the thoughts of brethren at St. Louis and at Chicago, and perhaps there may be some formal endeavors to promote a better understanding. Our present wish is that the brethren shall learn to know each other. Christian confidence and affection will soonest come through mutual acquaintance; and hence we hope to see many Northern Baptists at St. Louis and many Southern Baptists at Chicago. We do not want fraternal intercourse and permanent cooperation jeoparded by hasty and ill-considered efforts for union; but there is an urgent work to be done—in the South, the West, the Southwest—which calls for the combined love and labor of all the Baptists of the nation. We can at least meet together and worship together, as opportunity may offer, and seek to aid each other's efficiency and prosperity. There is certainly room for all, and no occasion for either discord or discouragement.

God grant that upon both of these great gatherings, and over all their deliberations, may rest His own spirit of wisdom, holiness and love, to the end that His kingdom may be strengthened in each heart and in the world.

The *Presbyterian Banner* discusses the future of the country as follows:

"Let us bear in mind that by the close of the present century our population will be about double what it now is; and by the middle of the next century it will at least treble, and in all probability more than quadruple the figures of the census just taken. Some computations lead to still larger results. All this is upon the hypothesis that our territorial limits remain as they are. What the probabilities are in this respect, we will leave our readers to conjecture for themselves, after a backward glance at our national indisposition in the past to extend our borders whenever an opportunity presented, or could be discovered.

The young men are now pursuing their education in our colleges and other seminaries who will soon be making or executing the laws for a republic whose citizens will outnumber the present population of France and Germany together. The infant of today will not have filled out his fourscore years until the imperial commonwealth, of which he is a constituent part, will exceed in the enumeration of its myriads the present combined millions of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria and Italy. Is the Church awake to the full significance of results which are indisputable and inevitable, if the laws of progress which have controlled us for the past fourscore years continue uniform for a like period in the future? Are we so dotting the land with churches and schools—are we training so many and such earnest and faithful ministers and teachers—are we laboring to diffuse among all Christians of every name and age and station such a spirit of consecration to the service of their Lord, as to secure, with the Divine blessing, a progress for the Church at least equal to that of the numerical, industrial and territorial development of our country? Are we mindful also that our relative importance in the family of nations is advancing with a rapidity that, if continued, will soon assign to us the foremost position on the list? For the sake, therefore, not only of our own beloved country, but of a world to be overspread with Gospel light and civil liberty, it becomes the Church to be faithful in the discharge of present obligations which are manifestly so full of future responsibilities.

The *Methodist* has an article entitled "What is Prayer," in which it says:

"God has conditioned certain blessings absolutely on prayer in order to induce us to pray, that by prayer we may be morally fitted for them, precisely as, in his physical and intellectual economies, he has conditioned bread on work and knowledge on study, though He could miraculously impart both.

It is because he sees that work—that is to say, co-operation with himself—is good for man. The ulterior purpose of prayer being, then, our spiritual improvement, it follows that those modes of it which best tend to this result are the best. Hence 'the fervent prayer of the righteous man availeth much.' Hence the Methodist peculiarities of prayer (when not carried to excess) are really founded in the very 'philosophy' of the duty, and the intermingling of the higher sympathies and purer aspirations of devout women, in its social service, is one of the most compatible things of true church life—as much so as their beautiful and sanctifying exercise in the sanctuary of home life. Prayer must have some external attributes or forms, and the best are those which most aid its spirit and design. The perpetual iteration of stereotyped liturgies, and this exclusively by priestly lips, is oftener the saying of prayers than praying."

The *Liberal Christian* makes the following comments with reference to the recent City grant to the Baptists:

It is pretty generally known that Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, of the Baptist Church, has made himself the earnest advocate and defender of the late impolitic and mischievous, not to say disgraceful, readiness of that hitherto most honorable and independent body of Christians, the Baptists, to receive a sectarian support from State funds for a favorite denominational charity. How far the temptations of money for sectarian furtherance can corrupt a man's judgment appeared glaringly in the sophistries which a gentleman of his worth and ability exhibited in a speech wholly out of time and place at the Foundling Asylum meeting on Thursday evening. He brought a written speech, which had apparently been given elsewhere, defending the policy of a union between Church and State to a certain extent—which carefully covered in his own case—and inflicted it upon an audience who neither sympathized with his special pleading nor understood by what rules of comity the real object of their meeting was so wholly diverted to a sectarian defense of the Baptist tactics.

The *Free Methodist* publishes an article by Rev. G. W. ANDERSON on "Liberal Christianity." We extract a passage:

"Liberalism has but one requirement, (if even that,) namely, correctness in the outer life. It ignores the doctrine of regeneration by the Holy Spirit, and knows of no supernatural, instanteous change of heart. It does not recognize an inner and spiritual life. More than all it does not make any distinction between natural goodness, and that which is alone acceptable with God, springing from supreme love to Him. That something more than natural goodness and outer correctness of life is required, is evident from the manner in which Christ received the young man who came to Him, having kept the commandments from his youth up." He would pass for an extraordinary good Christian with the liberalists of this day, but he was not fully commended by Christ, and went away sorrowing. The great teacher did not open the door of the Church even to moral and amiable people. The outer life is not a safe standard of judgment. We can suppose two individuals to be equally blameless and consistent; equally kind and generous, and, indeed, may both belong to a church, attending upon all the external observances of the same, and yet one of them be a Christian, and the other be at heart opposed to God and all that is good. The inner life alone will make any difference between such persons. So man looketh on the outward appearance, but God looketh on the heart. Only inward conformity to the Divine will, and lowly, pure affections of heart, will pass with God as evidences of a saved state.

Liberal Gift by Ex-Gov. Wood of Illinois.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Whig, May 3.

EX-GOV. JOHN WOOD has offered his magnificent residence in this city to the trustees of the Quincy Female Seminary for educational purposes. This generous offer includes, besides the elegant structure known as the Governor's Mansion, the entire block of ground upon which it is located, together with the most valuable portion of the contents of the building. The mirrors, carpets, fixtures, &c., which form such attractive features to the inside of the mansion, are among the important articles included in the gift, which in round numbers is valued at no less than $250,000.

We understand that it has long been the intention of the Governor to donate this property to the cause of education, and in fact his will contemplated this disposition of the same; but desiring to see the matter consummated during his life-time, he changed his plans, and made a formal tender of the property to the trustees of the Female Seminary. This unexpected event will at once place Quincy in the front rank of Western cities for the accommodation of pupils, and gives her the finest building East or West in which to continue the progressive measures already inaugurated in the advancement of education among our people.

Murder of a Woman in Kentucky—Singular Conduct of Her Husband.

From the Louisville Courier Journal, May 4.

A most horrible murder was committed at Upton's Station, sixty miles from the city, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, last Monday night.

Mr. WILLIAM WHITE, his wife and her nephew, were all in the same house, and had retired. Very late in the night—perhaps about 12 o'clock—young BERRINGER, the nephew of Mrs. WHITE, heard her scream and say that she was shot. He got up and went down stairs into the room where the lady was, and saw her lying on the floor and Mr. WHITE in the bed. She was groaning, and said several times that she was shot. Her husband remarked, "I wish you would hush, you are always making a fuss." As the young man saw no signs of bodily harm, he returned to his room and went to sleep. Early in the morning he heard groans again, and went down into the lady's room a second time. Mrs. WHITE was lying in the bed weltering in blood. She asked for water, and, when it was handed to her, drank it in great quantities. Mr. WHITE was in an adjoining room asleep upon a sofa. Several of the neighbors were called in, and conversed with the lady before she died. Nothing that she said seemed to implicate her husband. Young BERRINGER does not state that he heard any pistol shot, but that he was alarmed by the screams and cries of Mrs. WHITE. When the body was examined, it was discovered that a ball had passed through the small of the back, and also through the bed-clothes.

Mr. WHITE relates that he heard a pistol fire sometime in the night, and that his wife saw a man in the yard. He does not state any of the particulars of his wife's suffering from that time until her death, but his mysterious conduct in retiring to another room, and in not giving the alarm, has raised the suspicion that he himself is the author of the foul deed. Accordingly he was arrested, placed in jail at Munfordsville, and will be tried today on the charge of murdering his wife. Mrs. WHITE died Tuesday morning. Her remains were brought to Louisville, yesterday, and interred in the Catholic Cemetery. She is said to be the mother of the young man who, a few months ago, killed young FRAZEE, of this city.

Changing Industries in California.

From the San Francisco Alta.

The prospect of the crops in the State has of late years become gradually a more important one, and that fact marks the changing interests of the State. The production of the precious metals, important as that still is, does not occupy so much of public attention as does the state of the weather, the indications of the barometer and the direction of the wind. It is come to be understood that a considerable proportion of the population are directly interested in the productions of the soil; another large proportion have their business dependent upon the welfare of the farmer; and the railroad interest, now a leading one, is much concerned in the results of the harvest. Real estate and its affiliated industries are all affected by the showing of the rain-gauge much more than by the operations of the miners. Ten years since the exports of the State were $43,000,000. Of that $41,000,000 was in gold, the remainder in wheat and wool, and that period is looked back to as one of great prosperity. Last year the exports of the State were $51,000,000, of which $9,000,000 was wheat, $4,000,000 wool, other products $5,948,907, and treasure but $33,516,898. Yet that year of larger sales was thought to be one of depression. It was really one of as great prosperity as falls to the lot of most communities. The present year shows every sign of giving a still greater expansion to the surplus products of the State, of producing a larger value of staples to sell in the world's markets. The wheat crop is not so extensive as a greater amount of rain would have produced, nevertheless it will be what a few years since would have been deemed an enormous crop. The wool product will be far greater than ever, and other products will carry the amount of sales to a figure in excess of that of any previous year.

An Underground Distillery in Boston.

The old Bowman distillery on Albany-street, Boston, was burned a few days ago, and subsequent investigation developed the fact that there had been a distillery within a distillery, which had never been registered. The *Traveller* explains:

It appears that beneath the cooper-shop in the south end of the building were the large vats used in the distillery, five in number, about sixteen feet in diameter and about nine feet deep. Over these a double floor had been placed, and upon the lower one earth deposited so as to give the appearance of a filled cellar. It was not the case, however, and the space beneath was left open, and access to it had by means of a trap-door. One of the vats was zinc lined, and in it a still about two and a half feet in diameter and about five feet high was placed, with all the needed arrangements for the production of alcohol. From this vat a passage-way was made low down into the adjoining vat. These facts were discovered after a patient search by Revenue Inspector J. K. HAYES, shortly after the fire. His attention was called to it by one of the engineers, who was at the fire and discovered the still in operation with a fire beneath it. An attempt has been made by somebody to destroy the fraud, but the officer was too sharp for it. The still discovered was capable of making about sixty gallons of alcohol a day. LOVIS and STEWART are both young men and well connected. They were brought before Commissioner HALLETT, of the United States Court, and waiving examination, furnished bonds in $1,000 each for trial in the District Court.

A Mirage in San Francisco Bay—Beautiful Effects.

From the San Francisco Alta, April 29.

To the person walking westward, yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, on any of the streets leading in that direction which commanded a view of the sky near the horizon, an extraordinary spectacle was visible. Right in the quarter where old ocean ought to be rolling its billows against the cliff, rose up the Contra Costa range of mountains, with venerable Diablo in the distance. The calm placid waters of the bay laved the brown shores. The illusion was perfect, even to the yellow patches on the hill sides. One astonished citizen was observed rubbing his eyes, vainly trying to discover the meaning of this awful dance of the hills doubtful as to whether the phenomenon was not referable to the condition of his stomach. A view from a point from which the Contra Costa shore could be seen, revealed the fact that it was all haze in that direction. Not a line of the landscape could be discovered anywhere. It was not the fairy Morgana, who has been playing of late such fantastic tricks in the lower country, which got up this wonder, for old Diablo was not standing on his head at all, nor were his grand proportions exaggerated or distorted. The picture was in every respect true to nature. No one could look on it without at first thinking that Contra Costa had started out in a most inexplicable manner, on a voyage to China.

A Steamer Forcibly Seized and Taken from a Florida Port—Her Rescue.

From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican, May 3.

On Monday evening last the steamer *Florence,* which has been running regularly between Jacksonville and Palatka the past Winter, while lying at her wharf at Palatka, and during the absence of the Captain and mate, was taken possession of by a party of men, who immediately proceeded to sea with their prize, stopping a short time opposite Jacksonville to land a portion of the crew. The engineer, a Capt. SIMMONS, who professed to be a steam-boat man and coast-pilot, and HENRY ESLER, who is represented as a part owner, were on board at the time of the steamer's leaving.

The Collector of the port of Palatka telegraphed the Collector here, who immediately dispatched the *Nansemond* in pursuit of the missing steamer, which was soon overhauled and brought into this port, where she will be detained until Col. ROBB can correspond with the parties at Palatka. Capt. SMITH, chief officer of the *Florence,* who was ashore at the time of the seizure, arrived in this city last evening by the Gulf train, and is stopping at the Marshall House.

A Chinaman Cruelly Cheated—He Takes a One-Cent Nickel for a Gold Piece.

From the Vallejo (Cal.) Recorder.

One of our brokers had occasion to introduce into our city the nickel coin of one and two cent pieces. Some wary individual conceived the idea of a "new way to pay old debts," and, obtaining some of these coins, started for his Chinese Washman, whom he owed just $3. John took the bright piece with avidity, and his almond eyes twinkled with pleasure as he collected what he began to fear he never would get. After the man left, John began to sound it upon the tables, and thought it didn't have the right ring. So he brings it down to the broker's office and compared it with those in the window. They looked exactly alike, and he thought he was right after all, but to satisfy himself he asked the broker "how muchee." His countenance fell as the broker informed him it was but one cent, and, after stating the circumstance, went to look for the deceiver.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 7, 1871.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Commune has ordered the release of the commandant of Fort Vincennes, who was arrested on suspicion of disloyalty. The commandant of Fort Issy has been dismissed for insubordination. The German commander, Gen. VON DER TANN, has protested against an increase in the garrison of Fort Vincennes. The Prussians still intercept provisions intended for Paris. Yesterday morning there were several engagements in the trenches, and all means of communication between the insurgents in Forts Issy and Vanvres have been destroyed. The Government works are approaching completion. The supplementary elections have been postponed. The forces of the Commune occupy the Park of Issy. The Commune declare that Fort Vanvres is still tenable. M. BLANCHET, of the Commune, has been arrested by his associates. At noon yesterday there was a sharp engagement in front of Forts Issy and Vanvres. The Versailles troops carried by assault a small redan. The work was, however, evacuated by the Versaillists. Prince BISMARCK and MM. FAVRE and POUYER-QUERTIER are at Frankfort-on-the-Main for the purpose of holding a conference. The former received an ovation.

The Commune has suppressed no less than six Paris journals. Gen. ROSSEL has been intrusted with the direction of military operations. The expiatory chapel is to be demolished.

GENERAL.

The United States war steamer *Mayflower* arrived in Havana yesterday, from Sisal, with Commodore SHUFELDT as passenger. The remaining members of the Tehuantepec expedition are expected there in a few days. The *Mayflower* will go to Washington in a few days. Her officers and crew are all well.

Mexican advices to the 30th ult. state that the Tehuantepec Canal route is practicable. The telegraph is rapidly approaching completion. A revolution in Sinaloa has been suppressed. A Protestant church has been dedicated in the City of Mexico. The political news is unsatisfactory. A division in the ranks of the Fusionists is looked for, else JUAREZ cannot be reelected, and if he is, a revolution is unavoidable. The State of San Luis Potosi is suffering a revolution, and the Treasury is bankrupt. Several Ministers resigned.

Advices from Winnipeg state that the Lieutenant-Governor is sending persons around the boundaries to parley with the Indians, and assure them that a treaty will be made for their lands when needed. Parliament is busy regulating the Police force, and making many changes for the better. The Government will bring down their Homestead bill, which will be of the most liberal kind. The Spring is backward and cold, and influenza is prevalent to an extraordinary degree.

The Olympic Base-ball Club, of Washington, will leave that city on Wednesday next for a tour through the Eastern and Western States. They will play the Boston Club on the 24th inst.

WILLIAM R. WARNOCK, recently a detective, was shot dead at Piache, Nevada, by a party holding an intrenched position at a mine, the title to which is in dispute.

Owing to the condition of the crops the California grain market has considerably weakened.

The President has appointed Judge OTTO, late Assistant Secretary of the Interior, a member of the United States and Spanish Mixed Commission, for the settlement of claims of American citizens in the Island of Cuba.

The Massachusetts State Police investigation has been brought to a close, and the matter now rests with the Legislature. The hearing lasted twenty-seven days.

Thirty-three indictments for counterfeiting have been found in Pittsburg, Penn., against various persons, including eighteen indictments against ATTIC, alias Bob.

The arrivals of foreign dry goods at this port during the last month were very large, the total value exceeding $11,000,000, against less than $8,000,000 for the corresponding date of last year.

Police Superintendent KELSO is about to take a census of the disorderly houses in this City.

The steamer *Carrie*, from Augusta to Savannah, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The crew and passengers were saved.

The Cincinnati Astronomical Society propose to sell their property in aid of the Cincinnati University and enter that institution as a department.

An excursion train on the Little Rock railroad, near Madison, Tenn., was on Friday thrown off a trestle and narrowly escaped a plunge into ten feet of water. None of the passengers were injured, though they passed the night surrounded by water. A broken rail caused the accident.

The President has taken steps to protect the citizens of South Carolina from further Kuklux outrages and to enforce the existing laws. Some days ago orders were given through the War Department to send a strong body of cavalry, a detachment of infantry and several pieces of artillery to Charleston and Columbia, for use in any counties where the civil authorities are powerless to give protection.

The President left Washington this morning for Philadelphia, and will return, with Mrs. GRANT, on Monday. Owing to his absence, there were but few callers at the Executive Mansion today. W. W. CORCORAN passed a somewhat comfortable night, but his condition is still considered by his physician to be critical. Gen. PLEASONTON will leave here to-night for Boston, to attend the Grand Army Reunion. He will spend several days in New-York.

During the past week a voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed by CHAS. H. SLEIGHT, and adjudications in bankruptcy were filed in the following involuntary cases: HERMANN HARRIS, JULIUS PRAGES and CHAS. F. DODGE.

Newark has voted to expend $2,500 in the celebration of the Fourth of July.

A Democratic French Idol.

Our readers will not have forgotten the clamor of the Democratic Press of the United States against the Germans for waging war on the French after the Republic had been proclaimed. It is one of the fatalities of the Democracy,—which has dogged it ever since the days when "Citizen" GENET sought to overturn WASHINGTON'S Administration for its lukewarmness to the pretensions of the early French Republic,—to welcome under the garb of freedom the most indefensible despotisms at home and abroad, and to revile and decry the principles of real progress, under whatever form they presented themselves. Their consistency does not desert them in these later days. The French "Republic," as it existed during the war, is shown by every fresh influx of light upon its history in a more unfavorable aspect, while the German nation, which the Democratic journals thought worthy only of insult, stands out continually more clearly as the representative of substantial liberty as well as order.

A recent number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contains among its contributions two articles which bring out the actual character of the French Republic of the 4th of September in strong relief. The two articles are: "The Journal of a Traveler During the War," by George Sand, and "The Provinces During the Siege of Paris, their Situation Political and Social," by M. LEROY-BEAULIEU. The former is in detail; the latter in broad and strong general outline. One is the record of observations made by the authoress in the Department of Indre, just south of the seat of war on the Loire, during the months of October, November and December; the other is a résumé of events, made from current records and observation, and including all extra-Parisian France. Each confirms the other, and both present a disheartening picture of what a republican government has to contend with to insure stability in France.

The first act of the new Government—a Government "by virtue of that principle, universally recognized in France," says M. BEAULIEU, wittily, "that the individuals who have scaled the Hotel de Ville constitute the regular Government"—was both arbitrary and factious. It made wholesale dismissals of the Prefects of the Departments, officers in whom repose delicate and responsible powers, and many of whom were judicious and patriotic men. The new appointees—"Democrats, and even demagogues, who had acquired at the Bar, or in the Press, any, however feeble, notoriety—were taken at random, and scattered, without order or care, over the eighty-nine Departments of France." M. ESQUIROS, sent to Marseilles, seized a French ambassador returning from Constantinople, and imprisoned him, for having held a post under the Empire; closed the Courts corresponding to our Justices' Courts; dissolved the Society of Jesuits, declared their property confiscated, closed their schools, and ordered them to leave France in three days; and after suppressing the principal journal of Marseilles, refused, point blank, to surrender his position to the successor appointed by the Government at Paris and Tours. M. CHALLEMEL-LACOUR, Prefect of the Rhone, imprisoned the Division General, MAZURE, for fifteen days, after the National Guard had mobbed and stoned him. The Prefect of Saône-et-Loire compelled officials to subscribe to the public loan under threats of dismissal; the Prefect of the Haute-Loire displaced obnoxious Maires (elected officers) and put them in the ranks of the Mobiles; while the Prefect of the Tarn crowned the arbitary action of his fellows by breaking up the Conseil General, an elected legislative body of prime authority, and this example was followed by other Prefects, and even by the Provisional Government of Paris.

This last step, adopted by the Government after it had taken refuge from the German "barbarians" at Bordeaux, was preceded by the destruction of the representative bodies of the municipality and the arrondissement, and this policy, persisted in while the Provisional Government refused the appeals of statesmen like THIERS and GREVY to summon a national assembly, stamped the Government as a despotism and a usurpation, pure and unqualified. Itself borne into power at the head of a Parisian mob, governing France by a system of Proconsuls, draining the country to exhaustion of blood and money, it neither wished nor dared to ask the verdict of the people upon its origin or its conduct.

Mme. DUDEVANT fills up the details of the terrible picture. She describes the enlistment of Mobiles without provision for arms, clothes or shelter; the country people making vests for the soldiers, and insisting on giving them with their own hands, distrusting their own officers; young soldiers freezing to death on the snow-covered ground, three thousand deserters at one time ravaging the country, and more feared than the Prussians, and with all these miseries accumulating throughout the provinces, GAMBETTA issuing rhetorical proclamations of the invincibility of the Republic, and with the same pen plunging the people into despair with accusations of treason against every prominent General.

It would not be difficult to draw a parallel between that form of arbitrary usurpation which was the source of these woes to France, and that other form from which New-York State now suffers, and to account, on other grounds than mere demogogism, for the sympathetic admiration of our own Democrats for the usurpers of France. The Tammany Ring, not less than did the Paris-Tours-Bordeaux Committee, grasps power in despite of the people, appropriates legislative authority, tampers with the Judiciary, seeks to silence the Press, squanders the public moneys, and perpetuates itself by fraudulently shunning a fair and honest verdict at the polls. That the consequences of Tammany rule are as yet less disastrous than those which France has borne, is due to the fact that we are at peace, with comparatively full pockets, and possess some means of resistance which the Tammany tyrants regard with wholesome respect.

National Debts.

Among recent publications in England is a book on "National Debts," by R. DUDLEY BAXTER, M. A. The author traces the growth of what has become the chronic disease of nations, from its small beginnings in the form of temporary loans to meet emergencies, where provinces were given in mortgage, and money was borrowed for a short time and at high rates of interest. The feudal lords, sovereigns, and land-owners used to put their possessions in pawn to meet pressing necessities or to feed their extravagant follies. But it appears that the Italian Republics led the way in contracting permanent debts, and engrafting the system upon governmental administration.

Until within the last century and a half, there were no such vast sums borrowed as we are now accustomed to hear about, for the aggregate national debts of the world in 1715 were less than that of the United States alone, by some seven hundred thousand dollars. At that date, $1,500,000,000 would have paid the total indebtedness of all nations. Nevertheless, the pressure of the load was so heavy upon some Governments that France was bankrupt, Holland on the verge of ruin, and England the subject of gloomy prognostications. All have lived through the financial pressure, and survived to endure still heavier burdens with an elasticity worthy of Micawber. Before the present century began, another thousand millions swelled the aggregate of 1715, and by 1820 an enormous addition was made to the load of liability, bringing up the sum total to $7,500,000,000.

About half of this great "national blessing" was monopolized by England, and until 1848 there was little disposition to interfere with her exclusive enjoyment of this distinction. Between 1848 and 1870—a period including several European wars and our own little unpleasantness—the debt business became more active, and borrowing assumed an epidemic form. England, oddly enough, kept free from the contagion, and, in fact, shifted a part of her load upon others. But the other States of Europe trebled their debts, and our own country extemporized a most respectable amount of liability. We may claim a place upon the same platform with England, Russia and Austria, but cannot claim any superiority over France, whose debt (including the little bill of Germany) is $1,000,000,000 in excess of what we owe. Germany, unless her recent war has been more costly than people generally suppose, has a smaller debt than either of the countries named, and the indemnity counted upon from France will give her finances comparative ease.

It is assumed by Mr. BAXTER, that the world is considerably the poorer for all this waste of capital. Of the money borrowed and expended, and yet to be paid, our author calculates that only about one-eighth, or $2,500,000,000, is in a shape to show any real return. About twelve per cent. may have been spent upon productive works, such as railroads and other internal improvements, while the other eighty-eight per cent. has gone, "leaving not a wrack behind."

The question of national income and population, is one that naturally suggests itself in a discussion of the subject of debt, and herein we certainly have the advantage over any nation whose financial burden is equal to ours. Up to this time, England has held a leading position in respect of these two guarantees of solvency; but now, our income is the larger of the two, even if our national wealth is less. But time will equalize all these matters to our advantage, and it may safely be affirmed that no nation on the face of the earth can give such trustworthy assurances of final payment in full, as are furnished by the resources, (present and prospective,) and the peculiar characteristics, of the American people. England, as Mr. BAXTER truly says, is the richest country in the world, because she has the largest margin between income and expenditure, and much the greatest amount of disposable capital, so that, after providing for her own requirements, she is the greatest lender to other nations. But this cannot always be the case. Just now the United States has "nothing over" to lend to needy applicants, being busily engaged in reducing her own indebtedness. To have been able to do this, at the average rate of $8,000,000 a month, during twenty-six successive months, is a most remarkable event, and the continuance of this honest policy, together with the shifting of the load into a less inconvenient form, will soon enable us to breathe freer, and to contemplate with comparative complacency the nations whose debts have no such prospect of ever being paid at all.

The Secrets of the Earth.

The work of constructing railways in this country, and the innumerable excavations made for precious metals, have led within a short time to not a few important discoveries in ethnology, as well as in relation to prehistoric incidents and phenomena, and will doubtless lead to many more. The remains of a once populous city have been found in the very heart of the continent—a city dotted all over with mysterious towers, in the top story of which, connected with those below by no ladder or staircase, one solitary skeleton is seen, while no human remains can be discovered anywhere else. In the wilds of Nevada, or the arid plains of Mariposa, the bones of some gigantic mammal have been disinterred. Again, among the supposed haunts of tribes that preceded the Aztecs, evidence is stumbled on that makes it necessary to assign a far earlier period to the first occupation of the continent by our race than any hitherto accepted or pronounced credible. In the New World, with its vast lakes, and virgin forests, and solemn, far-stretching prairies, vestiges of man are traced, and signs of the work of his hand are found which are declared by antiquarians to have existed long before the remotest epoch of recorded history.

But, while these discoveries are being made in the New World, we must not suppose that none are taking place in the Old. The explorations in Central Africa, in Australia, and other once totally unknown regions, are yearly adding to our stock of knowledge, and, from what, to most of us, are the more interesting lands of classical antiquity, fresh details are constantly supplied. There are men who, regardless of the din of war, indifferent to the seductions of gain, and able to dispense with the charms of society, devote themselves to researches that may inure to the common enlightenment of their kind. Such a person is Mr. GEORGE FINLAY, who, having his headquarters at Athens, sallies forth to different famous spots of Greece,—like, for instance, the plains of Marathon, where great numbers are known to have fallen—and delves in the earth for weapons, or ornaments, or any other fragments that may tell a fresh story or serve to connect and verify old ones. Mr. FINLAY has obtained in the tumulus at Marathon a rich store of obsidian and other arrow-heads. He now possesses no fewer than 250 Greek weapons, or fragments of weapons,—axes, hammers and spear-heads being most numerous; and he affirms that the oldest antiquities in a country long visited by able observers in search of these relics, have hitherto, by some unaccountable oversight, almost entirely escaped notice. Mr. FINLAY is also persuaded that when the lakes of Greece are carefully examined by skillful persons, evidences will be found of lake-dwellings similar to those of Switzerland, Italy, Ireland and Scotland. Assuredly no more attractive and delightful field of archæological research can be imagined than that of the land of CADMUS and HOMER, of PLATO and LEONIDAS.

Hardly a less interesting field, however, exists under the surface of the country Mr. HAWTHORNE called "Our Old Home." Some subterranean discoveries have lately been made, one of which, that of the "Victoria Cave," bids fair, it is said, to throw light on the condition of the Romano-Celtic inhabitants of Ribblesdale after the withdrawal of the Roman legions. The Battle of Hastings seems far off to most of us, but the contents of the "Victoria Cave" give tidings of an era far earlier. Among the articles hitherto found there, are the bones and teeth of the Celtic short-horn, the goat and the horse, and some remains of red deer and roe deer, "evidently the refuse of human food." There were likewise fragments of pottery, bone pins, "various nondescript articles in antler and bone," stone pot-boilers, and "perforated disks of stone which had been used as spindle-whorls." More interesting than these, or the bronze, harp-shaped brooches usually found among Roman remains, were two brooches of gilt-bronze, "of a sigmoid shape, and adorned with a singularly beautiful pattern in blue, yellow, red and green enamel." These are pronounced undoubtedly purely Celtic. Other Celtic ornaments have also been found, some of them very delicately enameled, and consisting of armlets and the like. Coins, showing the date when these deposits were made, range from the time of TRAJAN to a few years later. It is supposed that the persons who brought these objects to the cave must have fled thither for safety—probably from some incursion of Picts or Scots—since people using articles of such luxury would hardly have chosen so dismal and unwholesome a retreat, save under the spur of necessity.

What renders the "Victoria Cave" more extraordinary and noteworthy still is the fact that, below the strata in which the above-named articles were discovered, traces of a still older epoch have subsequently been found. Bone harpoons and beads, and pieces of the skeletons of bears and horses, with the usual signs of fire and of food, show the presence of man at a time long anterior to the invasion of JULIUS CÆSAR. Thus one discovery leads to another, since what has served one generation as a refuge, naturally answers the same purpose for generations to come. It is highly probable that, when further cave discoveries are made in the interior of our own continent, additional and most desirable enlightenment will be afforded touching the human beings who dwelt in America ages before COLUMBUS turned his adventurous prow toward the West, or even before the Phœnicians and Carthaginians first planted their colonies in Iberia.

Horse-Theft as a Science.

Among our border population, horse-thieving is generally regarded as the worst crime that can be committed—a crime in all cases worthy of death. A short shrift and a long cord are tolerably certain in our Western States to be the reward of any unlucky speculator in alien horse-flesh caught in *flagrante delicto*. So far, indeed, as punishment is concerned, it is very much safer in certain parts of the country to shoot one's neighbor than to take a fancy to his stock. Of course, among other reasons for the intense bitterness against this particular species of roguery, are the great importance and value of the animal in an agricultural and thinly-settled district, the comparative ease of robbery, and the difficulty of pursuit or detection. But in proportion as the vigilance and vengeance of the owners grow keener, the boldness and skill of the thieves seem to increase. In many parts of Kansas the population is so nearly divided on this issue that the condition of affairs recalls the state of society in the border shires of England and Scotland a century or two ago, when grim moss-troopers from either side harried the country, and "lifted" the adverse cattle. In Butler County, it will be remembered, the power of these marauders rose to such a pitch that they actually turned the tables on the vigilants, and in turn lynched the lynchers. We had a glimpse of similar daring in the exploit of certain Missouri outlaws a few days ago. Two honest citizens, whose horses had been stolen, pursued, captured and hung the thieves, and, while returning home with the property, were themselves caught and hung by comrades of the culprits.

Usually, however, these artists are content to achieve their ends rather by finesse than force. And in this they certainly display a degree of enterprise and a fertility of invention which would win them wealth more reputably, if not more honestly, in stocks or commerce. One of their neatest devices was put into practice by two ingenious gentlemen of Ohio. One of these was in the habit of hiring a horse at one town and driving him tranquilly to another. Here he was overtaken by his confederate, who came up in hot haste, claimed and identified the animal, and in that simple-minded community was usually permitted to drive it off. Of course the horse was sold at once, and by the time the owner became cognizant of his loss, the two rascals were repeating their little game in another part of the country. The apparent legitimacy of every part of this transaction made it uncommonly successful.

Still more artistic is the latest trick by which an Illinois knave continues to dispossess his fellow-citizens of their choice cattle. He has hit upon the attractive expedient of going about the country in the character of a revivalist. His preaching attracts multitudes, when, while spell-bound by his eloquence, confederates stationed on the outskirts of the camp skillfully relieve the people of their horses and vehicles. The notion of playing upon the religious sentiment, which almost all people feel, in order to despoil them is not a novel one, but it has rarely had a more ingenious or successful accomplishment. We can readily understand, even if we cannot approve, the fate of this eloquent scoundrel when he is caught by some of his deluded flock.

The Duty of Self-Defense.

One Sunday, some weeks ago, an Italian and his wife, while on their way to the Elysian Fields, were set upon by a party of roughs on the ferry-boat, and grossly insulted. For some time the outrage was borne in silence, but at last the quick Southern blood asserted itself. The Italian drew a knife, and retaliated upon his persecutors so vigorously that two or three of them were wounded, one, at least, seriously. For this offense he was arrested, and subsequently released on bail to await his trial. Now we are no advocates for the use or carrying of deadly weapons, a practice to which is due a very large proportion of the murders and deadly assaults that daily shock us. We have a law against it, which, if properly enforced, would go far to meet the necessities of the case. But it is a law which, from its very nature, is likely to be and is obeyed, for the most part, only by that portion of the community for whose protection it was designed. By the class whose lawlessness it was intended to curb it is utterly disregarded. In this dilemma, and in the uncertainty of any adequate protection from the constituted authorities, many peaceable and law-abiding citizens feel constrained to arm themselves for safety. And if the circumstances in CETTI'S case have been correctly stated, he ought rather to be applauded for setting so vigorous and needed an example of resistance to the prevalent ruffianism, than punished for an act of self-defense which nowadays has become a public duty.

In the present day, one or two foul-mouthed scoundrels are often permitted to insult, by their insolent air and brutal blasphemy, a whole car or room full of able-bodied men, and no one will dream of so much as remonstrating. Nor does this inaction arise from want of courage. People simply dread the responsibility of taking the initiative; they shrink from the trouble and publicity of a quarrel. They love their ease better than their self-respect. Perhaps it is an equally strong reason that in this City at least they are never sure of co-operation from other men of their own class. The rogues stand by each other, but the honest men fall apart.

Yet all this inertness is more a matter of habit than of character. Once let it become the fashion to treat bullies and ruffians as CETTI treated his assailants, and we should speedily have one of the most orderly cities in the world. We do not advise our readers to carry knives or pistols. In most cases nature's own weapons, used with promptness and vigor, will be found sufficient. The example of courage is contagious, and one well-directed blow will not only in most cases discomfit scoundrels of FOSTER'S sort, but will enlist the sympathies and active assistance of the respectable bystanders. A proof of this was given the other night on a car of the identical line made infamous by Mr. PUTNAM'S murder. Three drunken roughs entered the car, one of whom deliberately seated himself in the lap of a lady passenger. Her escort, without wasting time in vain altercation, promptly knocked the fellow down. One of his companions coming to his assistance shared the same fate, and with the aid of the conductor and another passenger, the three baffled rowdies were promptly thrown over the dash-board. A little more determination of this sort will do more good than a bushel of letters to the newspapers. When once the rowdies learn that gentlemen are as quick to fight as themselves, are neither afraid nor unable to use their hands, they will begin to tone down their insolence.

"Among My Books" and "Junius."

In an article, the other day, on the identification of "Junius" and Sir PHILIP FRANCIS, we accidentally omitted to notice a curious and prophetic sort of reference to the proof on this head to be found in this country. If Mr. RICHARD TILGHMAN, of Philadelphia, be proved to be Sir PHILIP'S amanuensis, or something of the sort, it was foretold months ago by an American writer. In the little volume, recently published in this City, entitled "Among My Books," the material of which appeared months ago, and before Mr. TWISELTON'S revelation was made, this passage occurs at page 38.

"If Sir PHILIP FRANCIS be 'Junius,' then has 'Junius' a sort of American relation, such as I like to evolve. In the graveyard of a sister city is a stone bearing the name of TENCH FRANCIS, a first cousin of Sir PHILIP, and for years Recorder of Philadelphia. There, and in Rhode Island, where one was Governor and Senator, are his honored descendants. The distinguished name of TILGHMAN, at the bar, on the bench, and in the military service of our ancient and classic times, is that of one branch of the FRANCIS family. TENCH TILGHMAN was WASHINGTON'S dear friend and confidential aid, and it may be that, from some hidden depository on this side of the Atlantic, for Sir PHILIP corresponded freely with his American kinsfolk—may yet come some new light on this ancient puzzle."

RICHARD TILGHMAN was, if we mistake not, an American Templar, and was the brother of WASHINGTON'S aid.

ILLINOIS.

The Leonard-Scanland Case—Prevalence of Pistol Practice in Chicago—Financial Matters—The Cheney Case—The Legislature—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 5, 1871.

Our citizens were not a little surprised at the action of the Grand Jury in the Leonard-Scanland killing case. There are not a few who are laboring under the impression that some kind of outside pressure was brought to bear upon the prosecuting officers by parties who are interested in preventing a full ventilation of the circumstances connected with the unfortunate affair, and that the case was not prosecuted with the vigor it ought to have been. The shooting had but few of the elements of justifiable homicide, as the law was formerly administered. Here were two men engaged in a violent war of words; one was stouter than the other; he was gesticulating fiercely, and probably threatening with his hands, as in accompaniment to his words, at the same time advancing toward his opponent. He had no arms or deadly weapons of any kind. LEONARD was upon the sidewalk when the killing took place, with a free open space all around him, rendering an avoidance of his opponent easy. He was ten feet from him when he fired the fatal shot—out of the reach of SCANLAND'S arms or fists, who had shown no decided disposition to attack him except with his tongue. With such facts before them, drawn out on the Coroner's inquest, the Grand Jury refuse to find a bill, and to send the case to the Petit Jury for a full and impartial investigation. Such is the public dissatisfaction at this "lame and impotent conclusion" of the affair that a portion of the Grand Jury has deemed it necessary to come out in an explanatory card, but they have not mended the matter any.

A few years ago a Chicago petit jury let off a man, (with money,) who shot another dead because he called him a Dutchman. The public indignation was such, on that occasion, that the murderer found it convenient to depart from the city. If it is a justifiable homicide for one man to shoot down another in a quarrel of words, as as the verdict of the Grand Jury in the Leonard-Scanland case establishes, then no one's life is safe. Even the Grand Jury ought to have taken some notice of the illegal act of the prisoner in carrying concealed deadly weapons, which is a felony or misdemeanor by the laws of Illinois. It has come to such a pass in this city, that even young boys whip out a pistol or a knife, and shoot or cut one another with whom they happen to quarrel, and shootings and cuttings are constant occurrences in our saloons. This action of the Grand Jury will tend to encourage and aggravate this evil.

CHICAGO FINANCIALLY.

We don't exactly know who are Tweeds and Sweeneys, but we are pretty sure they exist in our "Court-house Ring," judging from the rapid augmentation of our municipal expenditures, our taxes and our public debt. We can now boast of a public debt of $14,417,521. The increase has been on an average about a million and a half annually. At the same time, our expenditures for general purposes have grown from $5,541,560, in 1868, to $12,979,749, in 1871. The general taxes for 1871 are $5,700,000, against $4,139,798 last year. Add to this the local assessments, and the entire sum to be raised on the property of our citizens will be about $8,500,000, and, with the county and State taxes, constitute a levy of about $25 on $1,000 of the assessed valuation, which is, under a recent system, well up to the actual value. The new constitution having put a stop to the incurring of a debt above five per cent. of the assessed valuation is the only thing that has saved our property-owners from what would eventually amount to almost a sequestration of the profits upon their holdings. Our Tweeds and Sweeneys are somewhat wrathy at the stoppage of their supplies; but our citizens will have to pay heavier taxes until they become so heavy as to produce a civil revolution—for people will not bear to have money wasted which is drawn from their pockets by direct taxation, so long as they will that which comes by the easy process of issuing bonds.

THE CHENEY CASE.

The third trial of Rev. CHARLES E. CHENEY before the Bishops' Court was concluded yesterday. The aforesaid Court, after sitting two or three days, have done what they were set to do—found Mr. CHENEY guilty of contumacy in not surrendering his conscience to the Bishops, and have recommended that he be degraded from the Christian ministry. The degradation, so far as the public sentiment of this city is concerned, is all the other way. It is expected that litigation will follow in relation to the temporalities of Christ Church. An effort will doubtless be made to give the property to the minority of the membership, who side with the Bishop as of the "true Church." This minority, as shown in the election of wardens, consists of one. There is no indication given to the public yet as to what Mr. CHENEY proposes to do. It is generally supposed, however, that his friends will set up an independent church, and if ousted by legal proceedings from their present house of worship, will at once proceed to the erection of another.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Gov. PALMER has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature of this State on the 24th inst. The call embraces twelve subjects upon which the Governor thinks action desirable, besides the bills which he vetoed. Among them are nearly all the measures upon which there was a protracted fight at the regular session, including the State House Appropriation and the Penitentiary bills. In regard to the former, the friends of Peoria are busily engaged in circulating petitions for the removal, in this city, and, probably, all over the State. If all the questions submitted are fought over as pertinaciously as last Winter, the Legislature is in for a three or four months' session. But, probably, there will be less talk and more prompt action, as all the measures have been pretty thoroughly discussed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Western Press Association has been in session in this city for the past two or three days. It is composed of representatives of the daily papers north, west and south of Chicago, and its principal object is to secure telegraphic dispatches, in the expense of which all are to share.

Nearly all the railroads which directly or incidentally connect Chicago with the rest of the country have agreed to reduce their fares to those attending the Baptist anniversaries which are to commence here on the 19th. A large attendance is anticipated, and ample arrangements are being made for their entertainment. About four thousand were provided for here four years ago on a similar occasion.

The Fenians have arranged for the grand reception of O'DONOVAN ROSSA, to take place, on Saturday evening, at Farwell Hall. An enthusiastic time is anticipated.

The base-ballers are in motion; but there is much less interest in their movements than in former years. People generally regard "our national game" as having fallen into bad hands, and as having become a gambling institution.

The weather is wet, chilly, and enough to make an Englishman commit suicide. It has been raining for nearly three days, a good part of the time.

The internal revenue receipts of this district have fallen off nearly $200,000 in April, as compared with last year, the figures being $767,722 and $568,688. It is so possibly because the barnacles have got hold of the collecting machinery.

Good reports still continue to come in concerning crop prospects from all parts of the West. Business is fair and money comparatively easy. The legal tender decision is creating some little excitement still in financial circles.

THE COAL REGIONS.

Sullen and Despondent Appearance of the Striking Miners—What the Long Contest Has Cost Them—Debt and Starvation to Themselves and Families, and Bankruptcy to the Groceries—The Laborers' Counteracting Movement.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SCRANTON, Penn., Thursday, May 4, 1871.

The casual observer passing a day in Scranton would be astonished only at the crowded appearance of the streets, and the general absence of all business. But he would wonder for what purpose the military were stationed here; and, in fact, where and when all the reported disturbances occur, for, to him, there would be no visible signs of either present or future trouble. But the close observer would soon discover a feeling deep and threatening—almost invisible, yet certainly existing—a sort of smouldering fire, ready to burst forth at the first opportunity, or on the slightest provocation. The miners have suffered the horrors of suspension for five long months, and many of them are absolutely starving, while nearly all are suffering for the necessaries of life. Their leaders have thus far failed to accomplish anything looking toward resumption, and they present today a melancholy spectacle, struggling against poverty and general misery, their wives and little ones reduced to the extremity of a bare existence on poor and insufficient food, and clothed in rags. The groceries, where for the past five months they have procured credit, present empty shelves, and the grocers themselves are on the verge of bankruptcy. That a crisis must be close at hand seems inevitable; yet just how it is to be brought about is not quite clear. The recent movement of the miners' laborers, however, if successful may, and probably will, accomplish this long looked-for and much-desired result. Regarding the conference held with Mr. STORRS, the local representative of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, by a committee of laborers, it appears that they had more authority than was at first supposed. Instead of being self-constituted, the committee was appointed at two large but secret meetings held, one at Keiser Valley and the other in Hyde Park, on the 3d inst. These laborers are men previously employed by the miners themselves to load the coal into the cars after it had been blasted from the vein, and who are obliged to work from ten to twelve hours a day, while the miner works only from four to six, the latter paying the former only one-third of the sum per day earned by both. The injustice of this is clearly apparent. The laborers, determined to submit no longer to the tyrannies of the miners, are organizing preparatory to withdrawal from the W. B. A. in a body, and will hereafter work independently of that organization. Many of them, by years of labor in the mines, have learned to be good miners, and it is thought that there are enough of them competent to man every chamber throughout the anthracite coal regions. Their movements, however, are closely watched by the miners, and they are apprehensive that their plans may be discovered and frustrated before far enough advanced to insure success. Thinking to avoid exposure they did not, during their interview with Mr. STORRS, inform him of the fact that they were delegates from a large body of laborers, but merely represented themselves a "self-constituted committee," intending by this to feel the temper of the companies before making a direct proposition, or in any way committing themselves. This movement it was that induced the sudden change of front on the part of the Working Men's Benevolent Association. Its importance is attested by the action of the latter, who have become keenly alive to their danger. Already every chamber in the Dodge Mine, at Hyde Park, has been promised to the laborers, provided they attain the objects aimed at. The miners are hourly becoming jealous of them, from what they have already learned of their movements, and this jealousy will soon lead to angry discussions between them, and possibly to attempts at personal violence. The division will thus be widened, which will more firmly unite the laborers, and the latter once fairly organized in opposition to the miners, resumption is certain, and the danger of another strike immensely diminished.

Effects of Resumption on the Price of Coal.

From the Pottsville Miners' Journal, May 6.

Some of the leaders are very much afraid that if the men accept the operators' offer, that the prices of coal will go above $2 75, and the miners and laborers will lose their percentage of the rise. This shows that their leaders know nothing about the trade. We will guarantee that the prices of coal will not range above $2 75 on an average for one month after resumption, even if it is delayed in Schuylkill County a month longer. They may be able to retain it at that price for a short time, but if all the regions resume, and if the men here are not in a hurry, all the others will resume before Schuylkill does, the price of coal will fall below $2 75. If the leaders' offer were accepted the price would go down to $2 50 in a month after resumption, simply because the purchasers have the power to reduce, and will reduce it to that point, knowing that no stoppage would take place if they do. With wages at that point some would put the prices lower, but not so low as to cause a stoppage, which they do not want. Many of the purchasers of coal have made advances on the coal, and they will not stop the operators, because they might be subject to loss. But on the operators' offer, which is to pay wages on $2 75 for coal for the balance of the season, they will not force coal below a stopping point on the wages offered—and consequently the men will receive nearly, if not quite a half million of dollars in increased wages over a basis sliding to $2 50, and the operator will receive more for his coal. The Railroad Company will also not be so likely to put up tolls, &c., so as to stop the production of coal if the men accept the offer at once. The longer the suspension, the higher the tolls will be, and for every week's suspension, the workmen engaged in mining and transporting coal in Schuylkill County, are losing $250,000, which cannot be made up.

As soon as all the regions are under way, we can mine and send to market 475,000 tons of anthracite a week, and not less than 60,000 tons of bituminous from the Broad Top and Cumberland regions alone, making 535,000 tons a week; yet these leaders talk about high prices for coal after resumption; and do they suppose that the leaders in the other regions are such fools as to keep the men idle there, as the leaders in Schuylkill County did the men here so long in 1870, and are trying to do again in 1871!

The Democratic Candidate for Governor of Kentucky.

From the Louisville Ledger, May 4.

The Democratic Convention at Frankfort, yesterday, nominated PRESTON H. LESLIE, of Barren, for Governor, on the sixth ballot. Mr. LESLIE has been in public life many years, having frequently represented his county in the State Legislature, both as a Representative and Senator. During the war he was politically ostracised on account of his Democracy, but in 1867 he was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of the counties of Barren, Metcalfe and Monroe, and in the session of 1869 was elected Speaker of that body. In February he succeeded to the Gubernatorial chair by virtue of his Speakership, on the resignation of Gov. STEVENSON to take his seat in the Senate. In every position which Mr. LESLIE has filled he has proven himself efficient, industrious and upright. He is a hard worker, and a man of decided ability and great decision of character. He is a pure man, and if he is distinguished for any one thing more than another, it is the spotless purity of his character. In all the relations of life he is without reproach. He is a man of great energy and strong physique, and we promise the Democracy that he will make a vigorous canvass

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Notes of the Week.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The Albites season of opera has opened with éclat, and, for the first week, has had quite a surprising share of public favor. Even sanguine observers had no expectation of seeing so capital a house on Wednesday, and when this was almost equaled, despite the rain, on Friday, the least hopeful began to admit that the venture was likely to succeed. "Il Poliuto," "La Traviata" and "Un Ballo" make up the works so far given—the second-named having been repeated for the matinée of yesterday. We have already commented upon the efforts of the various artists, and there is not much to add to the opinions thus expressed. It may, however, be said, that the new tenor, Signor VILLANI, rather disappointed the public in "Il Poliuto," and pleased very much in "Un Ballo." An artist may fairly expect indulgence in a new and (acoustically) difficult house, and before a strange audience, and this, on Signor VILLANI'S debut, was freely accorded. Such lenity was not called for by his *Riccardo*, which was a much more definite and impressive embodiment than his *Poliuto*. The excellence of this tenor is likely to be more generally conceded as he is better known. So far as we can yet judge, he is seldom phenomenal, has no peculiar moments of inspiration, and so is less apt, like LEFRANC or BEAUCARDE, to carry his audience up to enthusiasm. On the contrary, there is a certain immobility about him, a want of emotional plasticity, that is indicated in his facial as well as in his vocal expression. But he is a more trustworthy singer than either of those named; a far better instructed singer than the first, with plenty of voice and a thorough comprehension of the exigencies of the stage. The more he is seen, we repeat, the better is this tenor likely to be esteemed.

Miss KELLOGG, by general consent, has shown great improvement this week. She has developed symmetrically in mind, voice and person. Her *Violetta* is a world in advance of her former impersonation of that character. We look forward with pleasurable anticipations to her *Gilda* and *Marguerite* during the coming week, as likely also to be ripened and subtilized by the same influences that have so bettered her *Violetta*. Signor CAROSELLI, a new tenor *di grazia*, was seen here for the first time on Wednesday in *Alfredo*. This gentleman is young, good looking, and gifted with a beautiful voice. As an actor he is inexperienced, and needs training as well as practice. As a singer he may develop into almost anything; for his organ is one of singular sweetness and purity, and has an elasticity which, under favorable circumstances, may make it capable of wonders hereafter. On Friday Miss RIDGEWAY appeared for the first time on any stage as *Oscar* in "Un Ballo." The young lady, who is extremely *petite*, and almost childlike in person and bearing, was cordially received. She sang the important music of the Page with considerable certainty and sweetness, and elicited hearty plaudits. Miss RIDGEWAY will have to study and labor to become an actress, and will do wisely not to regard the encouragement attending her first appearance as a proof that she has already become one. There is no royal road to distinction in this art any more than in any other, and success in it, as in others, is almost invariably in the ratio of honest exertion. Miss RIDGEWAY has a bird-like, fluent soprano, and plenty of it for so tiny a person, and, if it will stand the needful wear and tear, will gain for its possessor abundant appreciation.

On Friday, also, came forward a new baritone in Signor BUONGIORNO—the best singer and actor in this department seen here in a long time. We yesterday endeavored to do some justice to this gentleman's claims. He is an artist of an excellent school, with a good deal of dramatic fire. Such a baritone was sadly needed, and we congratulate Mr. ALBITES on his acquisition. The band and chorus at the Academy during the week have been respectable, and the works have been, in general, placed upon the stage in better style than for some time past. There is now some ground to hope that the evil days of lyric art at this house have definitely passed away. Next season Mlle. NILSSON is to sing here in opera, Mr. STRAKOSCH having consummated the necessary arrangements and taken the Academy for ten weeks for that purpose. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will also sing in another separate series, with a company brought hither from Europe for her support, and perhaps, as these contracts will only fill up a part of the season, Mr. ALBITES may be induced to undertake a continuance of entertainments he has so auspiciously begun. In the ensuing year, we are told, grand opera will be given by the stockholders themselves on a splendid scale, so that New-York may congratulate herself, at last, that provisions are made for an ample supply of this elegant and favorite entertainment, extending well into the future.

THE THEATRES.

To-morrow, at Wallack's, is to be acted the long-underlined "Randall's Thumb." Mr. WALLACK has continued to run "The Liar" and "Americans in Paris" with great acceptance during the week. No doubt the same bill could have been repeated with success for many nights to come, since the acting of FOOTE's comedy has constantly improved, and Mr. WALLACK's *Young Wilding* is now confessed to be among his ablest impersonations...."A Winter's Tale," with its noble scenery and mediocre acting is having the expected success at Booth's Theatre. As a piece displaying considerable archæological research, great liberality of outlay and the resources of an almost unequaled stage, no theatre-goer should miss seeing "A Winter's Tale" at Booth's....A change is made in the Fifth-avenue bill to-morrow night. "The Critic" is not withdrawn, but "Used Up" is substituted for "A Thousand A Year." *Sir Charles Coldstream* has been one of Mr. MATHEWS' finest parts, and we look now to see it better than ever. The houses here during the week have been crowded and fashionable...."Horizon" continues to be attractive at the Olympic Theatre, and its run will no doubt be kept up until the close of the season...."Kit" will be produced at Niblo's"...."Uncle Tom's Cabin" is to be revived at Wood's.

Home Gossip.

M. LEFRANC has returned to New-York, after twenty-one very successful representations in New-Orleans...Mr. EDWIN ADAMS is reported in Omaha....ALFRED BAMFORD, a tenor-minstrel, died in San Francisco on March 5....Mr. EMMET is playing at the California Theatre in San Francisco.....SONECCHIA's French Opera Bouffe Troupe is drawing crowded houses to the Metropolitan in San Francisco. Mlle. GERALDINE is the leading spirit of the troupe, about the excellence of which there is a difference of opinion....Should the present theatrical season in Montreal be successful a new theatre will be built in that city....The Memphis Theatre is taxed $2,800 per annum by the State, county and city, while in Louisville the tax is $300: St. Louis, $100; Chicago, $150; New-York, $100; New-Orleans, $500....Miss NILSSON sang in Chicago night before last, and she will be heard in St. Louis on Wednesday....Miss LOTTA ended yesterday her second and last week's engagement at De Bar's Opera-house, in St. Louis....Miss JANE COOMBS and her company were in Cincinnati last week....A mass-meeting, prefatory to the building of a new German theatre, was held in Cincinnati last week....Monday, "Randall's Thumb" will be acted at the Globe Theatre, in Boston....Mr. JEFFERSON was last week at the Boston Theatre....Mrs. BOWERS will act this week at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia. Her performances last week were interrupted by an indisposition which caused her to lose, temporarily, her voice....Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM acted at the Arch-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, last week.... "Saratoga" was the attraction last week at the Chestnut-street Theatre....The "run" of "The Black Crook" at the Philadelphia Academy of Music is spoken of as likely to extend over the whole Summer....Miss EMMA HOWSON sang *Princess Isabella* in "Robert" with the English Opera Troupe in Cincinnati, and won a great deal of applause....The serious illness of Mr. WYNDHAM CLARKE, a well-known ballad-singer, is announced....Mr. LEWIS BAKER is acting at the New-Orleans Varieties....Mr. JOHN E. OWENS was last week at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago....A Philadelphia newspaper says: "The papers announce that PIERRE BERNARD, the husband of Mrs. CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD, is bankrupt, and is adjudged so upon his own petition. This is sorry news for Philadelphians, who have always taken so deep an interest in the operatic enterprises of his talented wife. The last Western tour of the English troupe, was, unquestionably, disastrously unprofitable, and has so far swamped the hard-earned savings of our prima donna and her husband, that, if we may place any reliance on common report, they have been compelled to solicit positions in one of our church choirs. The number of creditors is about 100, and the liabilities $33,000, without including some items now unknown. Mr. and Mrs. BERNARD live at a pretty place near Media, Delaware County, which has been understood to be their own property."....Mr. SHERIDAN CORBYN caused the arrest, in San Francisco, of Mr. DANIEL BANDMANN, under a civil process. Mr. CORBYN avers that Mr. BANDMANN owes him upward of $1,300 as his percentage on the amount paid Mr. BANDMANN by Mr. E. T. SMITH, of the London Lyceum, with whom Mr. CORBYN negotiated an engagement for the actor, in the Autumn of 1867. The San Francisco papers are filled with letters from both parties in the case....Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY is to act at the Boston Museum this week...."The Three Hunchbacks" was brought out last week at Trimble's Opera-house in Troy....A performance of GLUCK's "Orpheus" is announced to occur in Buffalo, with Miss MATHILDE TOEDT as *Orpheus*....Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS read at St. James' Hall, in Albany, Friday and yesterday.

Foreign Affairs.

Mme. ADELINA PATTI has reappeared at the Royal Italian Opera, in London, in "La Sonnambula." Concerning a recent performance of "Don Giovanni," at the same house, the *Times'* critic says: "The *Donna Anna* of the evening was Mme. ROSA CZILLAG, an old and deserved favorite, who, though her physical means are by no means what we remember them, still preserves those attributes which show the genuine artist, and are as imperishable as the physical means are perishable. Nothing could be more impressive than Mme. CZILLAG's acting in those scenes, unnecessary to specify, where *Donna Anna* is conspicuous; and if fine declamation would answer all dramatic and lyric purposes, the unequaled recitative in which *Donna Anna* relates the story of her wrongs to *Don Ottavio*, and the air, "Or sai che l'indegno," its sequel, would have left little to desire; but the voice was no longer there as of old to obey the noble impulses of the artist. Those who had heard Mme. CZILLAG years gone by could still respect and admire her; but those who had never heard her till last night would be naturally less indulgent. Nevertheless she unquestionably achieved a *succès d'estime*, and this because not to recognize her high artistic qualities would have been impossible"...M. RAPHAEL FELIX occupies the Lyceum Theatre, with the late company of the Paris Vaudeville, whereof Mlle. FARGUEIL is the leading lady....The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "There never, we believe, were so many theatres open in London as during the last few months. But it is generally supposed, and apparently with reason, that they have not all been doing what is called 'good business.' Every one will regret to see the manager of the Haymarket figuring in the Bankruptcy Court; and few theatre-goers will be astonished to find that he has been joined there during the last day or two by the late manager of the Lyceum. That the effect of producing such a mass of musical and dramatic rubbish as 'Chilpéric' should be to create a debt against the producer of more than £8,000 is not, in itself, to be regretted. But that the director of a theatre where the entertainments provided, without ever being dull, have always been of a high class, and for the most part of native origin, should find himself in difficulties, is a fact from which no satisfaction can be derived. We cannot even see how it is to be accounted for. It cannot be said that there are too many theatres in London; for, in proportion to the population, we support a smaller number than most European capitals. Besides, if a certain number of theatrical collapses must necessarily take place, one would expect the inferior establishments to collapse first. So, as a rule, they do; but it is a rule to which, unfortunately, there are exceptions."....The critic of the London *Echo* writes thus of the novelty at the new Court Theatre: "'Randall's Thumb' having proved a success, it is not to be wondered at that the management should essay another piece by Mr. W. S. GILBERT. 'Creatures of Impulse' is a burletta of the stamp that was in vogue a hundred years ago, resembling the style of MIDAS, perhaps, more nearly than that of any modern burlesque. It contains pretty music, and smart if not witty dialogue, a semi-moral and a semi-plot. At a rustic inn in Germany, a strange old lady—a kind of Mother Shipton—has taken up her abode, and nothing can induce her to quit. Food is not supplied, but she subsists without it, and to all entreaties turns the deafest of ears. Irritated at these failures, the landlady and her friends resolve on ejection, either by force or stratagem. A cowardly youth undertakes to beat her away, for which, exerting her magic power, she compels him to offer fight to all he meets. A brave soldier, attempting to take liberties with her, is bound by a spell to shrink from every offer of opposition, against his will. A mean Jew is forced to present a guinea to every one he meets, and a coy little hussy is constrained to ask every man and boy to kiss her wherever and whenever she meets them. No one can resist the impulse created by the spell, and dire confusion is the result of the complication—till the strange old lady, pitying their state, removes the spell and restores them to themselves."....Mr. BATEMAN will produce a comedy written by his wife, entitled "Self," on his occupation of the Lyceum Theatre.....Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL have started on a tour through Italy.....Mr. HENRY NEVILLE, at the head of a company of London artistes, was running a new drama by Mr. BOUCICAULT, at Newcastle-on-Tyne....A series of grand choral festivals will be given in the Royal Albert Hall, with a choir of 1,000 voices, under the direction of Mr. G. W. MARTIN. Eminent soloists, both instrumental and vocal, will be engaged, and the first, second and third choir of the National Choral Society will form the choir...."Barbarossa," a dramatic poem in one act, by JULIUS HEIN, music by BERNARD HOPFFER, is one of the new productions ordered for the Friedensfest at Berlin....Mr. CHARLES H. ROSS (the *Orchestra* understands) has taken the Holborn Theatre for a twelvemonth. An extravaganza is to be produced at this theatre, in which Miss ROBERTHA ERSKINE will play a principal part....A new cantata by Mr. J. L. ROECKEL was announced for performance at the Crystal Palace....Dr. WILDE's series of orchestral concerts were to have been commenced on the 24th ult. Herr HALLE was the pianist.....It was announced that the choral performance recently given at the Crystal Palace by the Tonic Solfa Association, and which, with the other attractions, drew an audience of 35,000, would be repeated on the 1st of May, when the five thousand voices of the Association were to be supported by the Crystal Palace and Coldstream Guards Bands....The London Opéra Comique was announced to open on the 1st of May, with the entire company of the Comedie Francaise, who propose to give a series of representations, with a répertoire embracing the principal pieces of the standard authors of the seventeenth century, as well as the more popular writers of our own time....The death of Mr. J. BALSIR CHATTERTON, the harpist to Queen VICTORIA, is announced, at the age of sixty-seven. He was a member of a musical family; his brother, the father of Mr. CHATTERTON, the lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, was a professor; and another brother, Mr. FREDERICK CHATTERTON, is also a harpist. Mr. BALSIR CHATTERTON was one of the directors of the Philharmonic Society for many years; he was also one of the teachers at the Royal Academy of Music; he was not such a showy player as BOCHSA or PARISH ALVARS, but he was a sound musician, and was highly respected in the profession both personally and artistically....An English adaptation of "Les Brigands," under the title of "Fal-sac-ap-pa" was to have been brought out at the London Globe....Mr. SOTHERN was about to assume the managership of the Prince of Wales Theatre Company, Liverpool....To the list of dramatic authors and artists dead during the war, may be added the names of ALEXANDRE FLAN, the prolific writer of *revues* and other pieces of a similar order, who committed suicide when his country-house—in building which he had sunk his savings—was seized by the Germans; of MONTJOIE, the author of the well-known monologue, "Une Femme qui ne vient pas;" and of CLARISSE MIROY, a well-known and rather coarse French actress.... The King of Holland has transferred the yearly sub-vention of 20,000 florins which he has hitherto granted to the French Theatre, at the Hague, to the National Theatre....The Theatre des Celestins, in Lyons, has been destroyed by fire....Signor ARDITI has been engaged as conductor at the Italian Opera House, in St. Petersburg, for the next winter season.

A Tragedy in a Florence Theatre.

Florence Correspondence London Daily Standard.

An awful occurrence took place a few evenings ago at the Principe Umberto Theatre, in Florence, during the performance of an equestrian spectacle entitled "The Capture of Cipriano la Gala." At the culminating point of the piece there is a grand engagement between a band of brigands and a party of sharpshooters, the former stationed upon a group of rocks, and the latter on the level ground. Just when the combat was at its height one of the sharpshooters fell, and in so natural a manner that the act was greeted with an enthusiastic round of applause. A moment afterward, however, it was plain that something had gone wrong. A couple of men rushed upon the stage and lifted the body of the prostrate actor, when it was at once seen that he was lying in a pool of gore. Cries and shrieks arose from every part of the house; women fainted, and men jumped upon the stage. Meanwhile the orchestra continued to play, and many of the performers continued their parts; others, men and horses, rushed about in wild confusion. At last the manager, pale as death, came forward, and his aspect at once hushed the house into silence. An untoward accident (he said) had just occurred, and the representation must at once be brought to an end. The house was immediately cleared, but crowds lingered for some time about the neighborhood of the theatre, and it was soon known that the man who had "naturally" dropped on the boards had been shot through the head, and was a corpse before the first echoes of the public applause could have reached his ear. In the Italian theatres, certain gentlemen who exercise their office by turns, are answerable for everything connected with the good order of the representation, the taking of proper precautions against accidents, &c. On the evening in question, the official on duty had superintended the loading of the firearms, and is ready to take oath that they were charged with powder only. The bullet, therefore, that shattered the skull of the poor sharpshooter in the mimic fight was presumably slipped into one of the barrels after the guns had been distributed among the company—but by whom, and for what purpose? This is the mystery to which justice is endeavoring to find the clue. It should be added that the King was, according to his custom, present at the entertainment, having a great passion for all horse spectacles, and occupied his usual place in a box close to the stage, in the company of the Bella ROSINA and her daughter, the Marchioness SPINOLA. The shot, however, supposing it intentional, could not have been directed at His Majesty, for it was fired in the opposite direction.

THE ROCKLAND MURDER.

Antoine Maurer's Confession—Probable Story of the Murder—The Bloody Drama Enacted at Midnight—A Confederate Involved—Maurer Protests his Innocence—The Case Closed—Probable Disagreement of the Jury.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW CITY, Rockland County, N. Y., }
Saturday, May 6, 1871. }

The mystery of the Spring Valley murder remains as deep as ever. Considering that over two years have elapsed since the tragedy was enacted and indefatigable efforts have been made to fathom the dreadful depth of secrecy that surrounds it, the case may in many respects be almost considered as unrivalled in the criminal annals of this country. ANTOINE MAURER, the prisoner now on trial for the murder, was arrested about one month after the discovery of the mutilated corpse. He knew that a murder had been committed, long before his arrest, and in conversation about the fact, exhibited no signs of guilty perturbation, as is naturally expected under such circumstances. He did not mention anything about FEURTER, the supposed victim. Although the latter's unusual and unnatural absence was remarked by his employer, SCHNEIDER and friends, there appears to have been no effort made to account for it.

MAURER, when sought for by the Police, was idling from haunt to haunt. He claims not to have known that the hunters were following his trail, and declares he used no effort at concealment. Usually his resort was among the many dives of debauchery and degradation that dot the line of Chatham, Cherry and Greenwich streets in New-York. These were kept under surveillance by the lynx-eyed detectives, but MAURER avoided them all, and so cunningly escaped arrest for nearly a month. At disconnected intervals his whereabouts has been accounted for, either by his own revelation, or that of the officers. He did no work in all that time. Yet he spent a certain amount of money—as has been proven—but he certainly must have used very much more. He cannot disprove this, and may be said to have tacitly admitted the fact, and also that he did not earn or borrow it. The meagre sum realized from the pawned and sold clothing of FEURTER was scarcely a drop in his financial bucket that he poured out for his carousals. The $35 found in the lining of the dead man's vest was undoubtedly the greater part of his savings. It is believed that when FEURTER left Brooklyn for Spring Valley he placed $5 in his vest pocket. Out of that he probably expended not more than $1 for traveling expenses and refreshment. Thus, all that MAURER could have obtained was but about $6. The fact must have become known to him that FUERTER had saved $40. That, with the watch, chain and some trinkets he planned to get, perhaps at first peaceably by theft, and at last forcibly by murder.

The disclosures made by Deputy Sheriff DE NOYELLES do not by far cover the facts. Mr. DE NOYELLES, on the stand at this last trial, was allowed to give but crude items. He did not tell all that has been told. The rules of evidence are partly to blame for this. MAURER has said that he had an accomplice in the affair named GERDENSTRUBER. They at first planned to decoy their victim to the sleepy village of Spring Valley. There he was to be induced to drink until dazed with liquor, and then the robbery was to be performed and the proceeds divided. This part of the programme was successful until they fumbled about his pockets for the plunder. This startled him, but not enough to arouse all his faculties. He only comprehended dimly that they were taking his money. But they were his friends and he was unsuspecting of their real intent, yet resisted, as drunken men do, when friends honestly take and care for their valuables until he became sober. They persisted, and his stubbornness flashed up in a blaze of anger. He protested, and they, in guilty affright, paused. A hasty consultation was held. They concluded that if they let him go he would accuse them of highway robbery, and possibly insure them the severe penalty of the law. They were possessed with the idea that they must kill him, as their only possible avenue of escape. All this occurred at the cellar-door of the brewery. They had seized FEURTER on each side, and strove to thrust him into the door. Sprung into new strength, he resisted. MAURER became alarmed, and exclaimed, "Let him go." His confederate leaped to the door, seized an oaken barrel-stave—(afterward found by the body)—and raised it threateningly. MAURER stayed the descending blow; but before he could catch the stave it was again raised high and fell upon the victim's head. FEURTER, stunned by the shock, fell, and lay upon his side. The night was cloudy, and the moonlight but indistinctly revealed the prostrate form as it feebly quivered in a vain effort to rise. The two murderers stood aghast at the contemplation of their work. It was the most tragic tableau of the bloody drama. Just at that instant wagon wheels were heard crisply grating over the gravelled highway. They slunk back into the shadow of the building. The gurgling waters of the swollen creek near by, and the moaning breeze swaying the bare branches of the orchard trees, were the only sounds that broke the silence of that late hour. FEURTER had recovered and partially arose from his recumbent position, when he turned his face with an appealing look upon them and exclaimed, "My God! did you bring me here to murder me?" That appealing expression upon his ghastly face penetrated MAURER's brutish senses like a bolt of iron. But nerved to desperation at this juncture, GERDENSTRUBER felled FEURTER to the earth with another blow, and so bitterly taunted MAURER with cowardice that the latter took the stave, and gave a blow upon the victim's jaw. FEURTER writhed in agony, and GERDENSTRUBER, in a frenzy of excitement, clutched a potato fork that stood near by, and with the iron teeth gouged out the victim's eye, and tore his skull in fearful gashes. MAURER positively declares that he did not kill FEURTER, and the single blow he gave could not have been of serious consequence. Greedy with the anticipation of plunder, yet quaking with fear, they rapidly examined the pockets of the prostrate man, who was then gasping away his last breath. His watch and the money in the vest pockets, and small articles, were taken by GERDENSTRUBER, while MAURER stripped off the pants and coat. In their guilty excitement, the money in the inside of the vest lining remained undiscovered, and in their agony of apprehension they did not remove the vest. The corpse was dragged to the creek, or a tub near by, the blood washed away, and the marks of the struggle covered over with stable-straw and manure. The body was then slung over the stave, and the two murderers staggered with their horrible burden to the adjacent field, across the road, where it was left. They then departed and divided the money. MAURER wore the coat and pants over his own. GERDENSTRUBER kept the watch, and in a few days shipped as a sailor to some unknown destination.

This is not a connected story from his own lips. His disclosures to Mr. DE NOYELLES were rambling, incoherent and abruptly ended. But his whole conduct and conversation during his confinement, as noticed by various persons, warrant the foregoing compilation of facts. A man who was confined in the cell adjoining at the time MAURER made some disclosures to the jailor, after sentence of death had been passed subsequent to the former trial, was placed on the stand as a witness for the prosecution. He was asked why he was imprisoned. He replied, "I went to jail like any decent man. I spent my own honest money, treated the crowd, got drunk, licked another man, and was locked up." A roar of laughter succeeded this answer, and after it had subsided he explained that the jailor had neither tempted nor threatened MAURER to obtain the confession; he had merely told him that if he had any accomplice in the crime he ought to tell all about it. Judge GILBERT's admission of this confession against the vigorous protest of Counselor HOFFMAN seemed a most righteous ruling in the estimation of all. District-Attorney E. B. FENTON's summing up of the case last evening, at the conclusion of Mr. C. HOFFMAN's effort, was exceedingly terse and forcible. He reviewed the entire facts of the case with vigorous perspicuity, and analyzed the evidence thoroughly and apparently shattered all the defenses of the prisoner's plea.

The Judge's charge to the jury followed. It was very brief, clear and impressively rendered. At a late hour the jury retired. MAURER could scarcely walk out of the room to his cell. His nerves seemed to have been completely paralyzed, and the pale hue on his emaciated face assumed a most ghastly tint. His head drooped and his eyes were glazed like those of a corpse. He battles gallantly against all this, but concealment is impossible. The iron has entered the very marrow of his being, and notwithstanding all that he says of a light and careless nature, it is evident that his heart of hope is nearly dead. He declares his mind is all right and calm, but his body is nervously uncontrolable. A Bible was offered him by your correspondent, but he declined it, laughingly saying: "I don't have no use for such things as those." He eats heartily and with evident relish. He is quite communicative and pleasant to all persons, and were it not for the sinister repulsiveness of his head and face he would be tolerably agreeable.

The jury that have sat in this case are an excellent body of men, drawn after great care from a remote portion of the county. At this writing they are yet locked up for deliberation. They have reported that they could not agree. Judge GILBERT replied that unless they soon returned a verdict one way or the other he would lock them up until his return on Monday afternoon. It is understood that they stand ten for conviction and two for acquittal. If they finally disagree there must be a change of venue to another county. It is but an act of justice here to remark that the aspersions of the counsel for the prisoner, as to the motives and conduct of PINKERTON'S Detectives in obtaining evidence for The People are entirely unsupported by evidence, and the people of the county believe that without the efforts of these detectives this foul murder would have gone unpunished.

A. ST. C.

THE TURF.

The Measurement of Prospect Park Track—A Rival to Dexter in California—Mr. Bonner's New Horse.

Mr. CHAS. HASWELL, the well-known civil engineer, measured the track of the Prospect Fair Grounds Association last week, and found it to be twenty-three inches short three feet from the pole. This variation would affect the time of a horse like *Dexter* but the slightest fraction of a second, and really amounts to nothing. Mr. HASWELL thinks a horse cannot go around the track nearer than five feet from the pole, and recommends that rule be adopted in measurements. Mr. HASWELL will measure the Fleetwood Park Course this week.

Mr. BONNER regards his new horse, *Mambrino Bertie*, as a great acquisition to his stable. On the 15th of November last year, the colt being then two years and a half old, and fifteen hands three inches high, was driven a mile in harness, on the Buckeye Course, in 2:42¼. After a rest of twenty minutes he was driven another mile in 2:44½, and in twenty minutes more he was driven two miles in 5:29½, which is better than 2:45 to the mile. *Mambrino Bertie* is now nearly as large as the Auburn horse, but more rangy, and has a larger stride. He was raised by Dr. HERR, of Lexington, Ky., and is by a stallion own brother to *Lady Thorn*, out of a mare by *Mambrino Chief*.

It is now said that *Lady Thorn* will not appear on the turf again, being permanently lamed. The fact that she was not entered in the free for all purses at Prospect Park or Fleetwood, gives plausibility to the statement.

L. L. DORSEY, Jr., writes from Eden Stock Farm that he has a colt, foaled in May, 1867, sired by *Golddust*, dam a mare by *Ruric*, that he will match against either *Aberdeen* or *Blackwood*, (both of them being a year older,) on even terms, in harness, at mile heats. The challenge remains open until May 20.

An equine wonder has appeared in Sacramento. He is the property of Mr. LELAND STANFORD, and is known as the Stanford horse. He is of obscure breeding and no royal blood flows in his veins. In April he trotted a half mile on the Sacramento Park Course in 1:07 and repeated the the distance in a few minutes in 1:07½. According to California authorities, Mr. BONNER must buy this wonder or see *Dexter's* performances eclipsed.

Plainfield, N. J., is to have a driving park. Several of the most influential residents have formed a club, and will use their means liberally to establish a fine course.

Mr. W. DURKEE, of New-York, has bought the dam of *Mambrino Bertie* for $3,500. Mr. OGDEN, her former owner, refused $2,000 for a weanling filly.

The meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association begins on Tuesday, May 9, and will continue five days. Thirteen races will be run, and judging from the number of fine horses at the track, the sport will be very exciting.

JOHN MORRISSEY's late purchase, *Defender*, the son of *John Morgan*, and *Cincona* by imp. *Herald*, has arrived safely at Paterson, N. J., and it is rumored, will be trained by Dr. WELDON.

The Maryland Trotting Association have published a programme for a meeting to be held the last two days in May and the first two days in June. Ten thousand dollars is offered in prizes, and the entries close May 29.

THE ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

More About Capt. Hall's Expedition—What Adventurous Enthusiasts May Expect to Encounter—Former Expeditions and Their Achievements.

As already published in the TIMES, another Arctic expedition is on the eve of leaving the United States, having for its object the discovery of the North-west Passage, and the open Polar Sea. Since the publication in the TIMES, of the recent account of the expedition which is to be commanded by Capt. C. F. HALL, Capt. HALL's agent in this City has been completely overrun with applications from every conceivable source, from the modest appeal of a veteran tar to the urgent importunities of an adventurous Broad-street broker. He has requested the writer, who has had several years' experience on a similar adventure, to state simply a few of only the minor hardships, &c., that will undoubtedly be encountered on the expedition. As is well known, Arctic navigation is beset with every imaginable difficulty and danger. Besides the numberless perils to be met with in forcing his way, against strong tides and currents, through the heavy, thick-ribbed ice of a century's growth, the voyager will undergo almost incredible suffering in his first long Winter, or prolonged night, confined in the narrow, dank atmosphere of a ship's forecastle or cabin. Damp blankets, fetid woolens, odoriferous furs, filthy Esquimaux, and myriads of unpleasant insects, who seem to have a particular affinity for the Polar Indians, and who will swarm the ship night and day, are among the number of unpleasant experiences with which his Arctic life will be marked. Weeks before the long night has passed the *ennui* will be almost unbearable. Inside he will see in his companions, a group of unhealthily fattened faces, pale and dejected, worn out with long confinement, if not by the dread destroyer, scurvy. Outside, he will be met by the repulsive features of the Esquimaux, their still more repulsive and disgusting modes of life, and the never-ending line of ice and snow—vistas of dazzling whiteness—whose monotony alone becomes truly insupportable. In fact, there is nothing so superlatively solitary as the loneliness of an Arctic scene. If the voyager wanders from the vessel, lured perhaps by the keen-scented dogs who have probably uniced a polar bear, he is liable at any moment to encounter a sudden northerly gale, or artic sirocco which sweeps with the most impetuous fury across the vast expanse of snow and ice, and if not accompanied with a trusty guide he inevitably perishes with cold, or falls a victim to prowling bears and ravenous wolves. Most of these, indeed, are among the least of the perils which Capt. HALL and his fellow voyagers will be called upon to undergo, and which will, in a measure, prepare them before next Summer for their long, arduous and hazardous journey, from the vessel northward, over hummock after hummock, from floe to floe, aiding, when they are called upon, the half-famished dogs to drag their heavy burdens.

In 1607 the Muscovy Company of England sent Capt. HUDSON to endeavor to reach the North Pole, but penetrating through an unusually heavy barrier of "pack ice" to Spitzbergen, he went into Winter quarters, and after repeated attempts to press northward over the ice, he at last returned disgusted. From that time to the present date—over two hundred and sixty years—almost countless have been the efforts in every direction to reach what has been considered by many the realms of Utopia, and the voyage has not yet been made. PARRY left England in 1827, in the *Hecla*, and penetrated as high as eighty-one degrees and forty minutes North. He it was who first discovered the current from the Polar Sea setting down through Baffin's Bay to the southward. KANE, DE HAVEN, HARTSTEIN, MCCLURE and HAYS have since gone further and have added much to the still scanty stock of the knowledge of the ice-bound land which we possess. To Sir JOHN MCCLURE the world is undoubtedly indebted for the discovery of the northern passage through the Polar regions from sea to sea. He entered Behring's Straits on the Pacific side, forced a passage through Smith's Sound, Baffin's Bay, Davis Straits, and emerged, after twelve months of almost incredible adventure, into the broad Atlantic. But, Dr. J. J. HAYES, who succeeded to the mantle of the lamented KANE, and who has won the right to wear it by deeds even excelling those of his predecessor, has so far snatched more trophies from the regions of eternal ice than any other man living. He has, without a doubt, pushed nearest the Pole, and has most enlarged the world's acquaintance with the Arctic latitudes. Capt. HALL is an old Polar voyager, and claims to have made some very successful explorations in his travels in quest of the remains of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. He is a perfect enthusiast on his pet project, and, it is said, his long life amid the incessant rigors of an Arctic climate has rendered him, physically, eminently qualified for the difficult task he is about to undertake.

The *Polaris*—the name of Capt. HALL's steamer—is now lying at the Washington Navy-yard. The work upon her has been almost completed, and this week she will commence taking in her stores and supplies, which are all ready for her. She will sail from Washington about the 18th of this month, and will touch at New-York for a number of gentlemen who go out as attachés to the Scientific Corps. The *Polaris* will be anchored off Castle Garden until the the 25th of May—the day appointed for her final departure from the United States.

Whether one of the greatest triumphs of skill and daring in modern ages is to be achieved by Capt. HALL, it is impossible now even to surmise; but that all who have pledged themselves to follow his fortunes for the next five years are true and tried men, there cannot be any doubt. Perhaps the *Polaris* and Capt. HALL may have the good luck to succeed. At any rate, he leaves America's shores under better auspices, as far as material aid from the Government is concerned, than any American expedition has yet been fortunate enough to carry with it.

Crimes and Casualties.

Yesterday afternoon, JAMES HARVEY, aged eleven years, living with his parents at No. 159 East Thirtieth-street, was found grossly intoxicated and lying in the hallway of No. 512 Third-avenue. The lad was taken to the Police Station in East Thirty-fifth-street, and soon after he became very sick and was removed to Bellevue Hospital. He informed the Police that the liquor had been given him by a strange lad.

MARY BLACK, aged forty-eight, having no home, was found sick at the corner of Elizabeth and Bayard streets, and expired while being conveyed to the Spring-street Police Station.

Mrs. GILBERT, of No. 316 West Eighteenth-street, while driving a light wagon, yesterday afternoon, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, came in collision with a butcher's cart. Mrs. GILBERT was thrown out of her wagon and severely injured.

Coroner KEENAN was yesterday informed that AUGUSTUS L. BOGART, aged twenty-two, retired to bed on Friday night at No. 210 East Sixty-first-street, apparently in good health, and died during the night from an unknown cause.

The body of an unknown man, aged about forty, five feet nine inches high, stout built, and attired in dark clothes, was found yesterday morning at Red Hook, brought to this City and taken to the Morgue, where Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest.

Coroner SCHIRMER commenced an inquest in the case of MARY MERCY, colored, who died in Bellevue Hospital from the effects of an overdose of laudanum. She was found on the 3d inst. by an officer, sitting on the steps of No. 503 West Twenty-third-street, and he, supposing she was intoxicated, took her to the Sixteenth Precinct Police Station, where she was locked up for five hours. As she did not recover from her stupor, a surgeon was sent for, and finally she was removed to the hospital. Mr. G. W. FENNO, of No. 544 West Twenty-third-street, testified that the deceased had been in his wife's employ, but having no further use for her services she left the house on Wednesday morning to go in search of another situation, and did not return.

The Coroner's jury, yesterday, returned a verdict in the case of JOHN H. ROAN, who was killed by the explosion of a heater in the Columbian Rubber Company's works in West Twenty-fourth-street, on Friday, April 28, that he came by his death through the explosion, the cause of which could not be determined from the evidence taken before them.

At 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, JOHN COTTER, a native of Ireland, aged thirty, who lived at the corner of Hicks and Atlantic streets, Brooklyn, expired suddenly in the store No. 106 Front-street, where he was employed as a porter. Death is supposed to have been caused by hemorrhage of the lungs.

THOMAS HANLEY, of No. 406 Cherry-street, had both his hands badly crushed while at work on board the steamer *San Jacinto*. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

Herring's Safes.

IN ACCIDENTAL FIRES. LAST MONTH'S RECORD

THE GREAT FIRE AT NEWBERN.

NEWBERN, N. C., April 18, 1871.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The fiend of fire has again visited our town, destroying over twenty buildings, among them the one I occupied. My loss has been a heavy one in goods, and would have been much larger had I not been the fortunate owner of one of your "Patent Champion Safes;" it saved the contents in splendid condition, consisting of papers, silver-ware, etc. The great heat it passed through stamps it as being perfect security against fire. Truly yours,

O. MARKS.

ANOTHER!

NEWBERN, N. C., April 18, 1871.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The extensive conflagration of April 12 totally destroyed my store. One of your "Patent Champion Safes" preserved Government bonds, books, and other valuables in excellent condition, although exposed to an intense heat. I take pleasure in recommending your safe, as it has so creditably sustained your long established reputation.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM KOSMINSKI.

GREAT FIRE AT CHESTER, S. C.

CHESTER, S. C., April 22, 1871.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: For your information, and those interested in your fire-proof safes, I would state that a large fire occurred here Jan. 4, 1871, completely destroying several buildings. I occupied an office in one of them, and had in use one of your Patent Champion Safes. It preserved my books and papers in excellent condition. Those wanting safes should make a note of it. Yours truly,

E. C. MCCLURE.

FIRE IN ROME, GA.

ROME, Ga., April 3, 1871.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: On the morning of March 22, a fire destroyed our store. It burned rapidly, making a hot fire. We were using one of your Champion Safes, which we opened same day, finding our books, papers, and so forth, in good condition. Please send another of same size.

NOBLE & BAYARD.

FIRE IN ITHICA, N. Y.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: On the night of April 24, 1871, our three-story clothing-store was burned with its contents. We had in use one of your safes, which stood the fire; the contents were not scorched. By a little expense the safe will be all right again, and are going to use it.

W. E. PALMER & CO.

ITHICA, N. Y., April 27, 1871.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES,

The most reliable security from fire now made.

HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES,

The only safe which is protected against the blow-pipe as well as the drill.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
New-Orleans.

—*Advertisement.*

One Dollar Each.

Seventeen thousand three hundred vases, worth from $6 to $15 per pair, have been left with the proprietors of the Original Dollar Store, with positive instructions to sell the same at $1 each, or $2 per pair. These vases comprise a complete assortment of Bohemian, ground, flint, ruby, china, marble and other vases, all of which will be sold at the Original Dollar Store, No. 667 Broadway, under the Grand Central Hotel, for $1.—*Advertisement.*

Mothers having delicate children should strengthen them with the Texan Liebig's Extract of Meat. A. GLANZ, No. 194 William-street, sole agent, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

GOOD BUSINESS FIRMS recommend HENRY TOMPKINS, Attorney at Law, No. 112 Broadway. Let him call on you or send you a card.—*Advertisement.*

The Milton Gold Jewelry.—Since the proprietor of the One Dollar Store, No. 667 Broadway, under the Grand Central Hotel, assumed the proprietorship of the Milton Gold Jewelry ten days ago, their magnificent store has been thronged by the fashionable people of the City, in search of novelties in the Milton Gold. It is an unquestionable fact that this jewelry wears as well as the virgin gold of California, and has become deservedly popular. It maintains its color and cannot be told from the best of gold by experienced jewelers, except by weight. During the past week the agents of the Milton Gold have received a great variety of new goods from the Custom-house, which will be displayed before the public to-morrow. The new assortment embraces lockets, aigrettes, earrings, corals, brooches, bracelets, and chatelaine chains, all of which have attracted much attention on account of their novelty. We earnestly commend this jewelry to the attention of our thousands of readers, and assuredly hope they will pay particular attention to the elegant display made by the agent.

Important to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 DRAWN EVERY 17 DAYS.

Prizes cashed, information furnished, orders promptly filled. The highest rates paid for Doubloons, Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Missisquoi Spring Water.

This is the original and only Spring Water which has wrought so many wonderful cures in cases of Cancer, Scrofula and diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists. A fresh supply just received by

J. F. HENRY,
No. 8 College-place.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Removal.

Dr. A. P. MERRILL, Dental Surgeon, has removed to No. 51 West 24th-st.

A Day Must Not be Lost.—Hot weather is fast approaching. Don't lose your hair. Cultivate its strength and increase its growth. Keep the head cool, the hair healthy. CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR has the highest recommendations in the world for restoring gray hair. It stops its falling out and increases its growth. As a hair-dressing, it has no comparison.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

To the Ladies.—Now is the time to free the complexion from Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan, by using PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is reliable and harmless. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Lobdell's New Mammoth Clothing-house for gents' and boys' ready-made and custom. Prices lowest in the City. 1,180 Broadway, corner 28th-st.

MARRIED.

CULVER—DAILEY.—By Rev. John E. Cookman, DUDLEY G. CULVER to MARY E. DAILEY.

DIED.

JOHNSON.—In Saco, Me., May 3, JOHN JOHNSON, formerly of New-York, aged 58 years.

PRICE.—In this City, on Friday, May 5, ELLEN C., wife of Joseph Price, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Sunday,) at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 195 Madison-st. Her remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

ROSE.—On Friday, May 5, after a short illness, ELIZA A. ROSE, relict of the late Martin H. Rose, in the 56th year of her age.

A brief funeral service will be held at her late residence, No. 17 East 37th-st., on Sunday, at 4 P. M., when the remains will be taken to Hammondsport, N. Y., for interment.

SUPPLE.—At the residence of his parents, No. 163 East 27th-st., WILLIAM SUPPLE.

Funeral to take place on Sunday, at 2 P. M. Friends and relatives respectfully invited.

TIERS.—On Friday, May 5, GEORGE W. TIERS, in the 47th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 167 West 29th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 5½ o'clock. Funeral will take place on Monday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

WINNE.—At Albany, on May 2, WILLIAM B. WINNE, in the 57th year of his age.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BALDWIN, THE CLOTHIER, PUSHED TO THE WALL.—He has gone through, and is this week taking possession of the two sales-rooms (Nos. 279 and 281 Canal-st.) next adjoining the famous north-east corner Canal and Broadway. By next week he will be spread over the six large sales-rooms, Nos. 218, 220 and 222 Broadway, and Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Canal-st. His sales are over $875,000 annually, at retail, C. O. D., and increasing. BALDWIN retails more clothing than any other house in the United States, and he deserves the patronage he gets. Long live the leading clothier and his trade-mark.—*Express.*

$330,000.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTtery of Cuba; whole ticket, $32 currency; shares in proportion; Kentuckys, from $1 to $10. JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway, upstairs, Room No. 4. Send for circular.

USE THURSTON'S TOOTH POWDER.—It is the best. Use THOMPSON'S POMADE OPTIME. It is exquisite. Sold by druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

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READ PLAIN HOME TALK by the popular writer and practitioner, E. B. FOOTE, M. D.

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NOONDAY EXIGENCIES IN AMERICA. HELPER'S NEW PARTY PAMPHLET. Weighty Words and Facts for the People. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.

BIBLE BROTHERS, Publishers,
No. 75 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The forty-sixth anniversary of this Society will be held in the rooms of the Christian Association, 4th-av. and 23d-st., WEDNESDAY, May 10.

The business meeting will be held at 9 A. M. The meeting for the anniversary addresses will convene at 7½ P. M. Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D., Rev. G. W. HEACOCK, D. D., Rev. MERRILL RICHARDSON, and Hon. WM. E. DODGE will deliver addresses.

WENDELL PHILLIPS,

STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY, 10½ A. M., May 9.
KUKLUX—OUTLOOK FOR 1872.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 35th-st., Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., Rector.—Fourth SUNDAY after Easter, services at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. At the 10½ A. M. service Rev. A. T. TWING, D. D., will preach in behalf of *Domestic Missions*, and at the evening service Rev. W. C. COOLEY will preach in behalf of the *Church Reading Rooms*. Strangers are invited, and will be supplied with seats.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV., corner of 53d-st., Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector.—SUNDAY MORNING, prayer and Litany at 9 o'clock; Communion service and sermon at 10½; children's service at 3½; anniversary of the City Mission Society at 7½ P. M.

REV. CHARLES F. LEE WILL REPEAT by request some of the recent lectures on *Scriptural Types of Modern Character*, at Fifth Universalist Church, Plimpton's Building, 9th-st., near 3d-ave. Subject, SUNDAY, May 7, *Deborah, the Heroine*. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner of Park-av. and 34th-st.—Mr. HEPWORTH will preach in the MORNING. Subject—*The True Church and Who Belongs to It.* Dr. H. W. BELLOWS will preach in the EVENING. Subject—*Life's Seed-time.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D-AV. AND 10th-st.—Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., Rector. SUNDAY, May 7, morning prayer at 9 o'clock; anti-communion service and sermon, with holy communion, at 11 A. M. Evening prayer with sermon at 7½ P. M.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR OF Trinity M. E. Church, West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

REMOVAL.—THE SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE Spiritualists will hold meetings hereafter at Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Mrs. CORA L. V. TAPPAN will speak SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. No reserved seats.

REV. DR. OSGOOD WILL PREACH the fourth sermon in his course to young people, at St. Ann's Free Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Force of Habit.*

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Services at 10½ A. M. and from 3½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., near 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR will preach.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST.—Seats Free. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Families recently removed into the neighborhood of this Church are cordially invited to worship therein. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M.

THE AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION

Will hold its annual social reunion at the
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
on
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 11,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

Rev. W. J. BUDINGTON, D. D., will preside. Brief addresses, as usual, will be made by Rev. HENRY M. SCUDDER, D. D., Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, D. D., Rev. NOAH H. SCHENCK, D. D., Rev. EDWARD EGGLESTON, D. D., and Rev. WM. E. TAYLOR, from England. Music, both instrumental and vocal, of the highest order, will constitute an attractive part of the exercises on this occasion. A meeting of rare interest is anticipated.

TICKETS, 50 CENTS EACH, may be had at the rooms of the CONGREGATIONAL UNION, NO. 69 BIBLE HOUSE, at the office of the INDEPENDENT, No. 3 Park-place, and at the office of the DAILY UNION, Brooklyn.

The annual business meeting for the presentation of reports and election of officers will be held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music at 3 o'clock on THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following wards every SABBATH, viz.:

1. No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
6. Cavalry Chapel, No. 153 Worth-st., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
8. No. 185 Spring-st., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
13. Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
14. Carmel Chapel, No. 116 Elizabeth-st., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
17. Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 7½ P. M.

German services, No. 70 Columbia-st., 10½ A. M.; No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A. M., and No. 443 3d-av., 3½ P. M.

GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The forty-fifth anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, 6th-av., corner of 34th-st., on SABBATH EVENING, May 7, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Prof. SAMUEL C. BARTLETT, D. D., of Chicago. The annual meeting will be held at the rooms of the Society, in the Bible-house, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, May 10, at 4 o'clock.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Teachers' Association of the Baptist Sunday-school Union will occur MONDAY EVENING, May 8, at 7½ o'clock, at the Tabernacle Church, 2d-av., near 10th-st. The exercises will consist of reports by Superintendents, and a discussion of the question, *How to Secure Zealous Co-operation of Teachers in a Sunday-school*, to be opened by Mr. WM. PHELPS. All interested are invited.

THE CHURCH, WEST 48TH-ST., BEtween 8th and 9th avs., lately purchased by the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Congregation, of this City, will be opened for public worship on SABBATH, May 7. Morning service at 10½, by the Pastor, Rev. J. KENNEDY, and Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE, D. D., Allegheny. Afternoon service at 3½, by Rev. J. C. K. MILLIGAN, New-York City. Evening service at 7½, by Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE, D. D. The public are cordially invited.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission will be held at St. Thomas' Church, corner 5th-av. and 53d-st., SUNDAY EVENING, May 7, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. MORGAN, MONTGOMERY, WASHBURN, PETERS, H. C. POTTER and others. Music by St. Thomas' choir, under the direction of Mr. George William Warren, organist.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER of William and Fulton sts.—Rev. SAMUEL HANSON COX, D. D., will preach in this church SABBATH MORNING, May 7, at 10½ o'clock. This is the church where the Fulton-street daily noon prayer-meeting is held. There is a union prayer-meeting held every SABBATH EVENING in the new chapel, No. 103 Fulton-st., at 7½ o'clock. Free to all.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY of the American Seamen's Friend Society will be held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., MONDAY, May 8, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Speakers: Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, of New-York; Rev. J. A. FRENCH, Morristown, N. J.; Rev. H. M. GALLAHER and Rev. N. H. SCHENCK, D. D., of Brooklyn.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Change of service from evening to afternoon, beginning with SUNDAY, 7th inst.; the second Sunday service will be held in the AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock; MORNING service, as usual, at 10½ o'clock.

BINDING AND LOOSING, OR THE KEYS GIVEN TO PETER, will be the subject of a discourse by Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, at the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Seats free. The public are cordially invited. Morning worship at 11 o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder WM. STUART, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the coming of Christ and His kingdom. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*Review of his Forty years of Pastoral Labor.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

THE LESSONS OF THE LATE TRAGedy will be the subject of the SUNDAY EVENING sermon by Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., at the Antioch Baptist Church, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. Preaching in the MORNING at the usual hour. All are invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Protestant Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., Rev. C. R. DUFFIE, D. D., Rector.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers and families removing into the neighborhood are invited and will be furnished with seats.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. WILLIAM C. STEELE, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Sabbath-school prayer-meeting at 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

MADISON-SQUARE CHURCH.—A sermon commemorative of Rev. THOMAS H. SKINNER, D. D., LL. D., will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Dr. ADAMS',) by Rev. GEORGE L. PRENTISS, D. D., of this City.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MCARTHUR, EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. CLERC at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M., for deaf mutes, and Rev. Dr. OSGOOD at 7½ P. M.; at 4 P. M., Catechetical instruction.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Extra Catechetical service at 3 P. M. on the first and third Sundays of the month. Rev. J. P. LUNDY, D. D., Rector. Rev. W. F. LEWIS, Assistant.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 31st-st. and 9th-av.; Rev. THOS. STREET, Pastor.—SABBATH MORNING at 10½, seventh anniversary sermon. EVENING, 7½, continuation of sermons on Scripture characters. Subject—*Ahab.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT, West 11th-st. and Waverley-place. Seats free. Fifteenth anniversary. Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., will (D. V.) preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) Rev. U. SCOTT, D. D., Rector.—Divine service in Association Hall, 4th-av. and 23d-st., on SUNDAY; MORNING at 10½ o'clock; AFTEROON at 3½.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in the chapel of the institution. Singing by the children. All interested are invited to attend.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

INSTRUCTIVE PREACHING.—BISHOP SNOW will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Deliverance of Israel from Egypt, and the Conquest of Canaan, as Typical Transactions.*

SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, 5TH-av., corner of 21st-st.—In the absence of the Pastor Rev. PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D., will occupy the pulpit on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. CYRUS DICKSON, D. D., in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. C. C. FOOT WILL SPEAK SUNDAY in the Christian Church, West 28th-st., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject in the MORNING—*Paul's Prayer.* EVENING—*John's Gospel.*

REV. E. C. SWEETSER WILL PREACH SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING in the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner Downing-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH—7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 7th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE; trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., east of Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The True Man.*

SIXTY-FIRST-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. JOSEPH PULLMAN. Strangers cordially invited. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner 47th-st. and Madison-av., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited.

REV. W. W. PAGE WILL PREACH in the New-York Presbyterian Church, corner Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Rev. L. S. WEED will preach, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. [illegible] 5th-av.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 6.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, c...	117	700 N.Y.C.& H.C.b. c.	99⅜
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	111	200 do..........b3.	99⅜
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	111	600 do..........	99⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	111	500 Erie Railroad.....	24⅝
2,500 U. S.5-20 C.,'67.c.	112⅞	100 do.........s30.	24½
[illegible] do..........b3.	113⅞	200 do...bet. call.	24⅝
[illegible] do...bet. call.	113⅞	200 do.......b30.	24⅝
[illegible] U. S. 6s, Cur....	115⅛	100 Erie R. Pf........	49½
[illegible] Tenn. 6s, old....	67⅛	50 do..........	49½
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new...	67⅛	400 do..........	50
20,000 do..........	67⅛	100 Harlem Railroad..	132½
10,000 do.........s30.	67⅛	400 do..........	132¼
5,000 do..........	68	200 Reading Railroad.	113¼
4,000 Ga. 7s, gold bds.	91⅛	200 do.........s3.	113¼
25,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July....	60½	200 Bost., H. & Erie..	3⅛
20,000 S. Car. 6s, new, April & Oct....	58	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf...	60
5,000 Brooklyn 6s, W.L.	95	100 Del., L. & West....	110⅛
1,000 N. Y. Cen.6s,'87.	94	600 do..........	110⅛
5,000 Erie 4th........	88½	300 do..........	110
1,000 M. South.S.F.B.	100½	100 do........b10.	110¼
7,000 Pac. R. 7s, gtd. by St. of Mo...	100	200 do...bet. call.	110⅛
10,000 Cen.Pac. G. bds.	100¾	400 Mil. & St. P. Pf...	83
4,000 do..........	100⅝	300 Union Pac. R.....	33⅞
25,000 Union Pac. 1st..	90	700 do........s3.	33⅞
80,000 Union P. L. G..	81½	400 L. S. & M. South...	110⅛
1,000 Union P. 10s, In	83	100 do.......b30.	110⅛
10,000 do..........	84	200 do.......b3.	110⅛
20,000 do..........	84½	500 do...bet. call.	110⅛
1,000 H.& St.J.8s,c.b.	104⅛	500 do..........	110¼
3,000 Gt. West. 2d....	84	150 Panama Railroad.	54
3,000 C.,R.I.& P.R.7s.	102	200 Chi. & N. W.......	86¼
4,000 M.& St.P.8s,1st.	107	100 do...........c.	86¼
4,000 C.,C.& I. C. 1st.	87	200 Chi. & R. I.......	115⅝
5,000 C. F. & Min.1st.	84	600 do..........	115⅝
5 Bk. of Common'th.	95	100 Col., C. & I. C.....	23
5 Ninth Nat. Bank..	114½	100 do..........	22⅞
100 H. & St. Jo. R....	104	500 Atlantic & P. Pf..	36⅞
200 do..........	104⅛	50 New-Jersey R.....	126⅜
300 do..........	104¼	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf....	106
100 American Coal....	51	100 C., C., Cin. & Ind.	90
100 Mar. M. Pf...b. c.	10⅝	128 do..........	88⅛
200 Pac. M. S. Co.b. c.	47⅞	200 Clev. & Pitts..b3.	129¼
100 do..........	48	280 do..........	129
200 West. U. Tel.b. c.	59⅛	100 do..........	129⅛
30 Am. M. Union Ex.	57⅛	400 do..........	129⅛
700 U. S. Express.....	58	300 Tol., W. & W......	65
100 do..........	57⅞	200 T.,W.& W.Pf.b. c.	80
130 Morris & Essex...	93½	30 P., Ft. W. & C. G.	99½
		100 Ohio & Miss.......	51½
		100 Ohio & Miss. Pf....	82½
		87 do..........	83

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '81, C...	117	300 Erie Pf..........	50
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	111	100 Reading..........	112⅝
2,000 U.S.5-20C.,'64.b3.	111	1100 L. S.& M. S..b. c.	110
20,000 do..........	110⅝	1400 do..........	109⅞
6,000 U.S.5-20 R., '65..	111	100 do..........	109⅞
20,000 Tenn. St.6s, new	68	100 Cleve. & Pitts.....	129⅛
10,000 N. C. St.6s, new.	25	700 do..........	129
30,000 S. C. St. 6s,new, Jan. & July...	60¾	30 Ill. Central.......	135½
10,000 N. C. St.6s.S.T..	18½	100 Panama..........	54⅛
57,000 Un. Pac. 1st....	90½	100 C.,C.,C.&Ind..b. c.	89⅜
1,000 do..........	90¾	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf..	96⅝
10,000 Un.Pac.10s,Inc.	84	50 Chi. & N. W.......	86⅞
2,000 do..........	83⅝	100 do..........	86⅞
20,000 C.,C.&Ind.C.,2d.	71	100 Chi. & R. I...b. c.	115⅛
10 Bk. of Republic.	117	100 do..........	115⅞
200 West. Un. Tel....	60⅛	200 Mil. & St. Paul....	62⅝
100 do...bet. call.	60⅛	100 do...bet. call.	62⅝
100 do..........	60	200 Tol., Wab. & Wes.	64⅞
100 Mariposa Pf......	10⅝	100 Tol. W. & W. Pf..	79⅛
50 Adams Express...	82	400 Del., Lack. & W..	109⅜
20 U. S. Express.....	58	200 do..........	109⅞
100 do..........	57⅝	100 Alt. & T. Haute...	30
100 N.Y.C.&H.R..b. c.	99⅜	500 Ohio & Miss......	50⅞
100 do..........	99¼	110 Morris & Essex...	93½
200 Erie............	24	150 Han. & St. Jo......	104
		100 Col.,C.&Ind.Cent..	22⅞

SATURDAY, May 6—P. M.

The sales of Gold during the day were generally at 111¼ ₱ cent. The business was moderate. The exports of the day were rather larger than anticipated on Friday, but had little or no effect upon the market. The Treasury paid out in the course of the week, on May Interest on the Public Debt, $1,858,000, and charged off $4,690,000, prepaid through the last day in April. The Treasury also sold $2,000,000 on Thursday. The Gold receipts for Customs for the week were $2,662,966.

The rates for Money to the Brokers at the close of the week are only 4@5 ₱ cent. per annum. On Merchant paper of short date and prime names, 5@6 ₱ cent. On time loans on Stock collateral, 5@7 ₱ cent., according to the credit and availability in the market in case of the default of the collateral. The Bank return shows a further gain in the lawful Money strength to Deposits and Circulation. The Deposits increase $5,232,315; the Greenbacks $1,672,920, and the Gold and Gold Notes $210,105. The Loans are increased $1,758,240 on the average of last Monday.

On the Stock Exchange the business of the day was comparatively quiet, and the Railway Stocks were lower in the Afternoon than on Friday, while the Public Funds and the Southern State Bonds left off steady, and the Pacific Railway Bonds firm in demand and at advancing prices. The Central Pacifics were 101 ₱ cent.; the Union First Mortgages 90¼@90⅜; Incomes up to 83¾@84 and the Land Grants 81¼@81⅜ ₱ cent. In the Miscellaneous Shares there was an advance in Western Telegraph to 60@60⅛ ₱ cent. The weak point, late in the day, in the Railway speculation, appeared to be Lake Shore, although it seemed to be doubtful whether this was the result of a willingness on the part of the friends of the Stock to "let it down," or the influence of the statement made to the annual meeting of the Stockholders the other day at Cleveland, of the net income of the business of the past fiscal year of the Company, which is reported equal to 9⅛ ₱ cent. on the Capital, out of which 8 ₱ cent. was divided.

Late in the day, the following quotations were made, as compared with the last prices of Friday night. The Railways left off steadier, and on some descriptions firm. Erie sold up to 25⅛ ₱ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 6.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109¼	109¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	111	111
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅜	113⅜
American Gold	111¼	111¼
Bills on London, 60 days	110¼	110¼
N. Y. C. and Hudson	99⅜	99
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	95	94⅞
Reading Railroad	113¼	112⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	115⅞	115¼
North-west Common	86¼	85⅞
North-west Preferred	98⅛	98¼
Pacific Mail	47⅞	47
St. Paul Preferred	82	81⅞
St. Paul Common	62⅞	62¼
Lake Shore	110⅞	110
Ohio and Mississippi	51⅛	50⅞
Toledo and Wabash	65⅛	64⅞
Western Telegraph	59⅞	59⅞
Erie	24⅞	25⅛
Union Pacific	33⅞	33⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 6.

Gold receipts	$915,723 24
Gold payments	2,260,699 79
Gold balance	60,669,600 99
Currency receipts	528,969 11
Currency payments	995,494 28
Balance	6,817,026 66
Customs	399,000 00
Canceled gold-notes sent to Washington	1,878,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81...	116⅛	5-20 coup., '67....	113¾
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81...	116⅞	5-20 coup., '68....	113⅝
5-20 coup., '62.......	111	10-40 reg..........	108⅞
5-20 coup., '64.......	111	10-40 coup.........	109⅛
5-20 coup., '65.......	111	6s Currency........	115⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65...	113¼		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old........	67¼	Alabama 8s..........	102
Tenn. 6s, new bds........	67⅛	Ohio 6s, '81..........	104
Virginia 6s, old.........	[illegible]	Ohio 6s, '86..........	104
Va. 6s, new bds..........	[illegible]	Kentucky 6s..........	98
Va. 6s, consol...........	[illegible]	Ill. Canal bds., '70....	110¼
Georgia 6s..............	[illegible]	Ill. coup. 6s, '77......	100
Ga. 7s, Gold bds.........	91¼	Ill. War Loan.........	100
N. C. F'd'g. Act, '66.....	[illegible]	Ind. 6s, War Loan.....	100
N. C. new bds............	[illegible]	Ind. 6s..............	100
N. C. Special Tax........	18½	Indiana 5s...........	[illegible]
S. Carolina 6s...........	[illegible]	Mich. 6s, '78.........	[illegible]
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.....	[illegible]	N. Y. reg.Bounty L'n.	108⅞
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.....	[illegible]	N. Y. coup. B'nty L'n.	109¼
Missouri 6s..............	93⅞	N. Y.6s,Canal L'n,'77.	107⅜
Mo. 6s, H.& St.Jo.Iss....	[illegible]	N. Y.6s,Canal L'n,'78.	107
La. 6s..................	[illegible]	N. Y.6s,Canal L'n,'74.	100
La. 6s, new Fl'g D't......	[illegible]	N. Y.5s,Canal L'n,'75.	100
La. 6s, new bds. of '75...	[illegible]	N. Y.5s,Canal L'n,'76.	100
California 7s............	[illegible]		
Connecticut 6s...........	102		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.......	[illegible]	Gt. West. 2d, '93......	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.......	[illegible]	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90..	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est....	[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. ext.......	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n...	[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. 2d........	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.......	[illegible]	Chi., R. I. & Pac......	102
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79.....	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 1st....	101
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83.....	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 2d.....	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80....	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88....	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. new bds.....	[illegible]
Hud.R.7s, 2d S. F., '85...	[illegible]	Ill. Cen. coup. 6s, '75.	[illegible]
Harlem 1st 7s...........	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft.W.&Chi.1st..	[illegible]
Har. Con. & S. F. 6s.....	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft.W.&Chi.2d..	[illegible]
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds......	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft.W.&Chi.3d..	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7s c. 2d.......	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 2d......	[illegible]
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s....	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 3d......	[illegible]
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.....	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.....	[illegible]
Cen. Pac. Bds............	[illegible]	Chi. & Alt. S. F.......	[illegible]
Union Pac. 1st bds.......	[illegible]	Chi. & Alt. 1st.......	[illegible]
Union Pac. L. G. 7s......	[illegible]	Chi. & Alt. Inc.......	[illegible]
Union Pac. Inc. 10s......	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 1st......	[illegible]
Pac. R. of Mo. 7s, '75....	[illegible]	Ohio & M. 2d..........	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 1st........	[illegible]	Dub. & Sioux City 1st.	[illegible]
		Chi. & N. W. S. F....	90
		Chi. & N.W. Int. Bds.	91
		Chi. &N. W.Cons.Bds.	90
		Chi. & N. W.Ext.Bds.	88
		Chi. & N. W. 1st.....	96½
		Han. & St.Jo. Conv..	104⅛
		Del., Lack. & W. 2d...	95
		Tol. & Wab. 1st ext...	93½
		Tol.&W. 1st St. L. div.	86¼
		Tol. & Wab. 2d........	88
		Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bds...	80
		Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.	85⅞
		Han. & Naples 1st......	70
		Gt. West. 1st, '88......	90⅛
		Penn. R. R. Bds.....	90
		St. Louis & I. M. 1st..	91½
		Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s..	106⅛
		Mil. & St. Paul 1st....	95⅛
		Mil. & St.P.L&M.div.	88
		Mil. & St. Paul 2d....	87
		Mar. & Cin. 1st........	94⅛
		Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st..	86⅞
		Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d..	70½
		Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	89⅛
		Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	87⅛
		Tol., Peo. & W. 2d....	73⅛
		N. Y. & N. H. 6s......	98
		Cedar F. & Minn. 1st.	83⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York........	136	Continental..........	95
Manhattan........	153⅛	St. Nicholas.........	118
Merchants'.......	116⅛	Marine...............	165
Mechanics'.......	136	Commonwealth.........	92
Union............	140	Importers' & Traders'	160
America..........	150	Park.................	160
City.............	225	Second National......	180
Phenix...........	110	Fourth National......	112
North River......	97	Ninth National.......	114⅛
Tradesmen's......	155	Tenth National.......	120
Greenwich........	230	Gold Exchange........	75
Mechanics'&Traders'	130	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass	100
Gallatin National.	116	Del. & Hudson Canal.	119
Merchants'Exchange.	103	Maryland Coal Co.....	20
Seventh Ward.....	107½	American Coal........	51
State of New-York..	109½	Spring Mountain Coal	45
Commerce.........	119⅛	Canton Co., Baltimore	82⅛
Broadway.........	290	Con. Coal of Maryland	38⅝
Ocean............	90	Western Union Tel....	59⅛
Mercantile.......	130	Quicksilver Mining...	11⅛
American Exchange.	113⅛	Quicksilver Min'g Pf.	16
Chatham..........	170	Mariposa Mining......	6⅛
Bank of the Republic.	115	Mariposa Mining Pf...	10⅝
Bank of N. America.	105⅛	Mariposa Trust. Ctfs.	20
Hanover..........	105	Adams Express........	81⅛
Irving...........	125	Wells-Fargo Express..	43⅛
Metropolitan.....	133	Wells-Fargo Ex.Scrip	2
People's.........	140	Am. M. U. Express....	57⅛
East River.......	115⅛	U. S. Express........	57⅛
Market...........	127⅛	Pacific Mail S. S. Co..	47⅞
Nassau...........	105 x	Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.	27
Shoe & Leather...	159		

The following is a detailed report of Specie exported from New-York during the week ending May 6, 1871:

May 2—Brig George Harris, St. John's, P. R.—American silver	$7,000
May 2—Schooner Abbie H. Brown, Baracoa—American silver	3,000
May 2—Steamer Holsatia, London—American gold	125,000
May 2—Steamer Holsatia, Hamburg—Silver bars	19,700
May 3—Steamer Idaho, London—American gold	75,000
May 3—Steamer Scotia, Liverpool—American gold	250,000
Foreign silver	8,000
Silver bars	138,196
May 4—Steamer Morro Castle, Havana—Spanish gold	12,738
May 4—Bark Ilva, Maracaibo—American gold	35,000
May 6—Steamer City of Antwerp, Liverpool—American gold	70,000
Silver bars	19,000
May 6—Steamer Donau, Southampton—Gold bars	15,550
Foreign silver	16,050
Foreign gold	3,550
American gold	888,000
May 6—Steamer Algeria, Liverpool—Silver bars	123,085
Total	$1,808,870

The week's imports of foreign merchandise have been to the specie value of $5,384,696.

The Cotton Trade.

From the Financial Chronicle.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, May 5. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 51,432 bales against 56,685 bales last week, 63,042 bales the previous week, and 64,156 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1870, 3,623,373 bales, against 2,637,253 bales for the same period of 1869-70, showing an increase since Sept. 1 this year of 986,120 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as ₱ telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1870 are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Received this week at—	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
New-Orleans	18,986	28,701
Mobile	3,229	4,549
Charleston	2,987	4,071
Savannah	6,480	6,869
Texas	7,529	7,316
Tennessee, &c.	7,748	3,461
Florida	42	133
North Carolina	973	715
Virginia	3,458	1,989
Total receipts	51,432	57,836
Decrease this year	6,404	....

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 71,087 bales, of which 42,273 bales were to great Britain, 6,532 bales to France, and 22,282 bales to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 426,944 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending May 5.	Exported this week.	Same week 1870.	Stock. 1871.	1870.
New-Orleans	34,503	18,789	156,923	142,860
Mobile	8,068	6,480	35,747	47,206
Charleston	746	....	19,214	11,605
Savannah	8,660	3,674	40,247	45,667
Texas	729	1,054	62,813	34,730
New-York	18,303	5,954	82,000	54,000
Other ports	78	380	30,000	17,000
Total	71,087	36,275	426,944	353,068
Total since Sept. 1	2,687,962	1,790,606	....	....

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 34,812 bales, while the stocks to-night are 73,876 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of Cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to April 28, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph:

Ports.	Receipts since Sept. 1. 1870.	1869.	Total.	Stock.
New-Orleans	1,275,913	1,018,044	1,033,100	171,019
Mobile	372,800	279,344	250,724	42,982
Charleston	317,399	213,543	164,904	19,661
Savannah	687,870	437,435	415,495	46,675
Texas	245,661	210,480	139,376	58,018
New-York	212,952	109,983	678,012	90,000
Florida	12,048	20,374	....	....
North Carolina	84,078	52,463	70	1,728
Virginia	305,607	184,499	5,310	3,205
Other ports	57,613	53,282	39,884	25,000
Total this yr.	3,571,941	....	2,616,875	458,288
Total last yr.	....	2,579,417	1,754,331	347,095

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GREAT NATIONAL LOANS.

NEW FIVE PER CENT. BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Treasury Department is now able to promise that the registered Certificates of Stock and a good part of the Coupon Bonds of the New Loan of the United States, bearing five per cent. interest, payable quarterly in gold, will be ready for delivery early in the present month. The subscriptions to the loan now amount to $62,000,000, and it is expected that the subscriptions and sales will progress more rapidly when the Certificates and Bonds are ready for market abroad as well as at home. The whole sum of five per cents offered to the public generally and to the holders of United States 5-20 bonds, without qualification, is $200,000,000. When this amount, to which preference is thus given, is taken up, the remainder of the five per cents, $300,000,000, embraced in the new loan of July 14, 1870, for refunding the public debt, will be offered in connection with $300,000,000 four and one-half per cents, and any part of $700,000,000 of four per cents, the one running fifteen years and the other thirty years.

The following is a copy of the new five per cent. bond, under and pursuant to the New Loan act of Congress:

FORM OF 5 PER CENT. BOND.

INTEREST | FUNDED LOAN OF 1881 | 5 PER CENT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARE INDEBTED TO THE BEARER IN THE SUM OF
..................DOLLARS.

THIS BOND is issued in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the National Debt," approved July 14, 1870, amended by an Act approved January 20, 1871, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after the first day of May, A. D. 1881, in Coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such Coin, from the day of the date hereof, at the rate of FIVE PER CENTUM per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of February, May, August, and November, in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all Taxes or Duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

WASHINGTON..................18....

Entered.......... Recorded..........

....

Register of the Treasury.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depository of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August and November in each year.

The Interest on the Registered Stock of this Loan, it is determined by the Treasury Department, will be paid as conveniently to the holder as on the Coupon Stock, and personal attendance, or attendance by proxy at the Treasury, to draw and receipt for the interest will be dispensed with *whenever the check of the United States Treasurer, mailed punctually to the address and order of each holder, on or before every quarter day, is preferred to such attendance.* This check, payable in Gold Coin at the Treasury in New-York, (or such other office as the Stock is registered at,) will be negotiable or collectable on the indorsement of the owner or owners of the Stock. In pursuance to this arrangement, the subscribers to or purchasers of the Stock in its registered form, (which is a complete protection against theft or other losses incident to Coupon Bonds payable to bearer,) are advised to give their Post-office address in full, and to notify of any change in the address between quarter days.

The whole proceeds of the new loan will be applied to the payment or redemption and cancellation of the 5-20 years six ₱ cent. bonds, and, in addition to these proceeds, the 5-20s are now being reduced by purchase at the rate of $10,000,000 per month.

The entire effect, therefore, of the New Loan, in connection with the existing Sinking Fund process of the Treasury, is to reduce both Principal and Interest of the Public Debt of the United States. *The Loan creates no additional supply of Government Stocks,* while the application of the surplus revenues derived in Gold from Customs is constantly lessening, as it has been doing for two years past, the Funded Stocks bearing six ₱ cent. Gold Interest.

The 1st of May schedule of the Public Debt, which has just been published by the Secretary of the Treasury, shows a reduction in these Stocks since the April schedule of $12,215,700, and a further lessening of the yearly interest charge thereon of $732,942. This leaves the total yearly interest charge in Gold, $111,982,034. In the same month the Treasury paid and canceled $2,470,000 of the Three per Cent. Currency debt, reducing the whole of this debt bearing interest to $51,023,000, and the yearly interest charge thereon to $1,537,470.

The proposed further reduction of the annual interest charge upon the Public Debt by refunding is as follows:

By exchange of $500,000,000 United States six per cents for new five per cents of 1861	$5,000,000
By exchange of $300,000,000 United States six per cents for four and a half per cents of 1866	4,500,000
By exchange of $700,000,000 United States six per cents for four per cents of 1901	14,000,000
Total saving per annum by refunding..	$23,500,000

The large and rapid accumulation in the last few years of private capital now retired from active business, and of the cash Savings and Life Insurance premiums deposited with or intrusted to the provident institutions of the country—all seeking the most undoubted security, pledged to be kept free of all taxes, under national or local authority, and content, provided this object be assured, with moderate rates of interest—will no doubt ultimately absorb so much of these new Stocks as may not be taken in voluntary conversion of United States 5-20s, or marketed abroad.

The Official Schedule of the Treasury affords the following classification of Funded Stocks (in Gold) of the United States as outstanding on the 1st of May:

FUNDED STOCKS (IN GOLD) OF THE UNITED STATES.

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1862	$383,401,050	$107,564,600	$490,965,650
5-20s, 1864	45,700,000	56,781,600	102,481,600
5-20s, 1865	125,313,550	54,605,800	179,919,350
5-20s, 1865, (n.)	182,986,600	72,476,900	255,463,500
5-20s, 1867	244,099,500	91,299,100	335,398,600
5-20s, 1868	28,539,950	11,114,500	39,654,450
Total 5-20s	$1,010,040,650	$393,842,500	$1,403,883,150
Sixes, 1881	93,538,600	190,139,500	283,678,100
Fives, 10-40s	57,374,700	137,192,600	194,567,300
Fives, 1874	13,965,000	6,035,000	20,000,000
Total	$1,174,918,950	$727,209,600	$1,902,128,550
Total March 4, 1869			2,107,846,150
Reduction of funded debt			$205,717,600
Yearly gold interest charge, March 4, 1869, amounted to			$124,255,350
Present yearly charge			111,982,034
Reduction in interest charge			$12,273,316

PUBLIC DEBT—JULY, 1865, TO MAY, 1871.

Description.	Maximum Debt, July 31, 1865.	Present debt, May 1, 1871.
Five-twenty 6 per ct. stock	$606,569,500	$1,403,883,150
Other six per cent. stocks	302,301,042	283,678,100
Ten-forty five per ct. stock	172,770,100	194,567,300
Other five per cent. stock	27,022,000	20,000,000
Three-year 7.30 per ct. notes	830,000,000	......
Three-year six per ct. notes	212,121,470	......
Total funded	$2,150,784,112	$1,902,128,550
Greenback notes	$473,114,799	$356,096,800
Greenback certificates	205,822,845	51,023,000
Gold certificates		20,483,500
Fractional currency	25,750,032	40,570,998
Past-due notes and bonds	17,263,120	3,096,012
Total Treasury circula'n	$721,950,796	$471,270,310
Less gold in Treasury	35,337,858	106,463,979
Balance	$686,612,938	$364,806,331
Less currency balance	81,401,775	16,172,116
Net Treas'y circulation	$605,211,163	$348,634,215
Total principal of debt*	$2,755,995,275	$2,250,762,765
Yearly interest in gold	$64,419,628	$111,982,034
Yearly interest in currency	87,412,423	1,537,470
Total am't of int. charge	$151,832,051	$113,519,504

* Exclusive of accrued interest.

C. C. NORVELL,
In charge of Advertising U. S. Loans.

TREASURY OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1871.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—MAY 6.

By Judge McCunn.

Ford *vs.* Ford; allowance of $75 granted to defendant's counsel, and decree settled.

Hess *vs.* Phresing, Alfred Moran *vs.* Hamilton W. Shipman, Augustus L. Elfect et al. *vs.* The Newark India-Rubber Company, Kate A. Gatty et al. *vs.* Seth S. Barnes, Daniel D. Leary *vs.* Joseph W. Bradley, Walworth *vs.* Walworth, James S. Morgan *vs.* The New-York Harbor Lighting Company, A. D. Tillery *vs.* W. S. Gilman; orders granted.

By Judge Spencer.

Adam Roediger *vs.* John McIntyre et al.; motion denied, without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—May 6.

By Judge Loew.

Dornauer *vs.* Catherwood; motion granted.

Toole *vs.* Duggan; motion granted. See memorandum for counsel.

Leslie *vs.* Leslie; motion to file an amended answer denied.

Asher *vs.* The National Park Bank; motion for a new trial denied. See memorandum for counsel.

Noyes *vs.* Corlies; motion for a new trial denied, without costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 6.

Before Judge Cardozo.

IRREGULAR CITY ASSESSMENTS ON THE RHINELANDER ESTATE.

In re Rhinelander.—This is a proceeding to declare an assessment void, which had been laid on the Rhinelander estate for paving a portion of Third-avenue. The ordinance under which the work was done was passed before the act of 1870 for the "Improvement of the Government of the City of New-York" was passed. The contract for the work was made before the act was passed; the assessment was made subsequently. The contract provided, and the contractor charged, for laying new and relaying old bridge-stones on cross-walks. The advertisement required by law could not be found in the files of two of the Corporation papers. The act of 1870 before mentioned provides that where, by any fraud or irregularity, the amount of the assessments is increased, the amount of such additional assessment may be deducted by the Court from the amount of assessment of the parties applying. Before this act such fraud or irregularity absolutely avoided the whole assessment. The petitioner claims that the contract being made, and the assessment laid for not only the trap-block pavement directed by the ordinance, but for other work not authorized by it; that the assessment is irregular, and must be declared void; that a mere deduction could not be made under the acts of 1870 in the first place, because it is unconstitutional, being included in a local act, and not mentioned in the title. In the second place, that it was not retroactive, and could not react on a matter initiated before its passage; but, if otherwise, it might affect the case. Its provisions merely related to an irregular increase of the assessment, and not, as in this case, where the work directed had not in part, at least, been completed. The counsel for the City contended that the act of 1870 was constitutional, and applied to the case, and, therefore, the most that could be done was to reduce the assessment, but there was no irregularity shown on which the reduction could be made.

Decision reserved.

Devlin, Miller & Trull, for petitioner; Mr. Dean for the Corporation.

Phelps Union Mission.

The dedication services of Phelps Union were held last Friday morning, in their new building at No. 335 East Thirty-fifth-street, about 275 persons being present. Addresses were made by Revs. Messrs. Mingins and Hoyt, Dr. Prime, and Messrs. Wm. E. Dodge and Skinner. The Mission, which is a memorial to Anson G. Phelps, was started about three years ago, with only four scholars. It now averages about 150, much religious interest being felt in the school in the neighborhood. The mission occupies the entire building, the first floor, formerly a liquor-store, being used for the school, while above are infant and Bible class-rooms, and also a lodge for homeless boys, some twenty nightly availing themselves of this charity. A reading-room is open every evening, with various attractions, and a day-school sustained by the Children's Aid Society, is also one of the features at the Mission.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The approaching field days for the National Guard are near at hand. The regiments of the Second Brigade will parade, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, for field practice and for review, at Tompkins-square, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 24th inst. Line will be formed on Fourteenth-street, right resting on University-place, at 1½ o'clock P. M. precisely. Major W. R. Oberman, of the Eleventh Infantry, is appointed officer of the day, and each regimental commander will detail one non-commissioned officer and six privates to act as a brigade provost guard. Lieut. Charles F. Robbins, of the Sixth Infantry, is appointed officer of the guard.

The several regiments composing the Fifth Brigade, Second Division, Brigadier-Gen. Dakin commanding, are ordered to assemble on Prospect Park Parade-ground, Brooklyn, May 22, for instruction in the school of the battalion, and in the evolutions of a brigade. Commanding officers of regiments will report, with their commands, at 9½ o'clock A. M. Drill by battalion, in such movements as may be indicated by the brigade commander, will commence at 9¾ o'clock. Brigade line will be formed at 1¾ o'clock. Field officers, adjutants, and the brigade staff will assemble at head-quarters on the 16th inst. for instruction. The brigade will be reviewed by Major-Gen. Woodward, commanding Second Division, at 4½ o'clock. Gen. Dakin has assigned a portion of the head-quarters building, on the ground, to the use of ladies and gentlemen presenting cards of admission from the brigade commander. All persons are forbid selling spirituous liquors on the ground to the soldiers under penalty of being placed under guard.

The Eleventh Brigade has a field day at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on the 25th of June.

The officers and men of the Sixtieth Royal Rifles, (English,) now stationed at the Quebec citadel, have enlivened the long Canadian Winter by a series of "readings." On Monday evening the last of these entertainments occurred, when a crowded audience was much pleased. Mr. O'Neill (suggestive name) kept them in roars by his humorous Irish readings. Capt. Wallace read one of the "Pleaceman X" ballads, and Mr. MacAdams gave a chapter from *Pickwick.* The programme also included some excellent instrumental and vocal music.

The Albany *Times* reads the authorities of that city a severe lecture on their parsimonious treatment of the National Guard. At the same time it gives the local military some useful hints. In commenting on the belief entertained by so many militia officers, that their duties go no further than to don their uniform on the occasion of drills and parades, and drawing their swords, (many of them do not know enough for this even,) our contemporary very sensibly says that if men are imbued with the proper military spirit, they will bear a musket just as willingly as sport golden epaulets and wear a sword. If they have not this spirit it is not worth while to be bothered with them.

The alterations to the armory of the Ninth Regiment, in Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, are nearly complete. When completed, the building will be the largest in the City for drill purposes. The uppermost floor is designed for the main drill-room, and is entirely free from columns. Two broad stairways on either side lead to this room from the floor below to the company rooms, a portion of which only are near completion. They are twenty-five by thirty-eight feet in size. Besides the company rooms there is to be a magnificently - furnished Board of Officers' room, a non-commissioned staff, band, and armorer's room. All of the rooms will be handsomely frescoed and furnished. The armory has two entrances from Twenty-sixth street; and the addition to the building, which is of brick, with Nova Scotia stone trimmings, is well built. The flooring of the large drill-room is of narrow two-inch pine boards, laid at angles on a cement bedding, and is firm and solid. The whole alterations, when completed, will exceed in cost one hundred thousand dollars, the greater portion of which expense the City of course bears.

Capt. Cruikshank and family, Lieut. O'Callahan and Lieut. Fawkes, all of the British Army, arrived at Halifax recently by steamer *Alpha,* from Bermuda. Col. Wells, First Royals, a Canadian by birth, who distinguished himself during the Crimean War, and was presented with a sword of honor by the citizens of Toronto on his return to Canada, has retired from the service.

The following is a correct list of the staff of the Ninth Brigade, National Guard, Brig.-Gen. D. M. Woodhall commanding: Lieut.-Col. J. S. Dickerman, Assistant Adjutant General; Major G. H. Treadwell, Inspector; Major Lansing Pruyn, Jr., Engineer; Major G. T. Martin, Judge-Advocate; Major J. R. Boulware, Surgeon; Capt. D. A. Teller, Ordnance Officer; Capt. C. Van Zandt, Quartermaster; Capt. C. E. Leland, Commissary; Capt. John Gould, Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. H. C. Littlefield, Aid-de-Camp.

A Western paper, in discussing the condition of our army and the militia, very truly says that Washington's advice, "In time of peace prepare for war," is as applicable now, and as much needed, as it ever was in the history of this country. Congress and the Government should not rely too much on its isolated position, for war may come to us again, as it has in the past. Nor should they rely too much on State Governments, for they may prove false in the future, as they have in the past. Neither should dependence be placed wholly on the faithful disbanded soldiers, for time is invalidating them with great and increasing rapidity. To put in the field a well organized and equipped army of 50,000 men would now task the energies of the National and the State Governments more months than it took weeks for Prussia, at the breaking out of the late war with France, to put on her frontiers, armed and equipped to the minutest detail, half a million of soldiers. From all sections of the country come these sentiments, and the minds of military students are strongly impressed by the utter want of preparation in the United States for possible war.

The Boston championship is still exciting much interest, owing to the difficulty experienced in getting the Montgomery Guard and the City Guard together.

Lieut.-Col. John G. McShea, of the Eighty-third Regiment, having resigned, Gen. Brown, commanding the Thirteenth Brigade, has ordered that an election to fill the vacancy be held at the Carley House, Albany, on the 13th inst.

The annual Spring parade of the Second Regiment Pennsylvania National Guards took place in Philadelphia on Monday afternoon. The Guards were arrayed in their new and handsome uniform, and were under the command of Lieut.-Col. Harmanus Neff, Col. Lyle not being present on account of illness. Elaborate preparations had been made for the display, and the appearance of the men was a credit to themselves and their officers. The command paraded about 300 men, preceded by a band of music.

The annual prize drill of the pupils of the Boston Latin School took place recently at the Music Hall, before a large crowd of spectators. They marched to the State House at noon, and escorted the Legislature and invited guests to the hall. Four companies competed for the guidon in the manual of arms and the silent drill, under the command of Col. Clark, and were loudly applauded. Seventeen members were then drilled for a splendid medal. The judges were Gens. Hincks, Sherman and Lee. Gen. Hincks awarded the Guidon to the Fourth Company of the line. The medal for the best drilled boy was awarded to George H. Eldridge, of the First Company.

We are sorry to learn of the death of Lieut.-Col. Chas. M. S. L. Gwynne, Sixty-second British Regiment, at Carmarthen, on the 1st of April. The deceased, while Major of the regiment, was stationed for a long time at Kingston, Ontario, where he made many friends.

A correspondent of a Milwaukee journal asks the following questions: Ought not the citizen to be directly liable to the General Government for military service? Should not the whole military force of the nation be organized and controlled by the nation? He adds, "As the United States now confers and defends citizenship independently of, and, if need be, against the action of the State Governments; in other words, acts as a nation and not as a confederation of nationalities, the militia ought to be reorganized on a national footing. The time has not yet arrived that a great nation can afford to be without means of defense, and, to be effectual in these days of steam communication, such means must be available at once. What can be justly expected of an army of thirty thousand men, scattered in small detachments thousands of miles apart? Not more, surely, than to control the Indians and to do guard duty at our sea-shore defenses." There is a great deal of common sense in this language, as all military men will agree.

The following letter was recently sent to the Boston authorities by Col. Fisk, of the Ninth Regiment, relative to a former epistle:

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1871.

Hon. William Gaston, Mayor of Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIR: On the 5th inst. I addressed to you a letter, asking an extension of hospitality to the Ninth Regiment, New-York State National Guard, which letter, I understand, was delivered to you by a committee of the regiment, and referred by you to the Board of Aldermen. I infer from the published proceedings that the letter, which was simply designed to obtain your official permission for the visit of my regiment, was misconstrued into an application for special favors at the expense of your city, a perversion for which there was no warrant and no excuse. The reason of my application to you was that (as I was informed) the law of your State did not allow the entry of an armed force without the sanction of the Federal Government, or of the Chief Magistrate of the State or city to be entered. Having waited a sufficient time for your decision, and my regiment not having received from you the courtesy of a reply, I have applied, in the name of the regiment, to His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth for permission to enter your city, and he has most courteously and promptly granted the request. I beg, therefore, that you will relieve the Common Council from further consideration of the subject, as their action or inaction is a matter of perfect indifference to the gentlemen under my command.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
JAMES FISK, Jr., Colonel commanding.

Lieut. Jesse L. Stivers, of the Fifty-sixth New-York Volunteers, died very suddenly recently in this City. A printer by trade, he left his case in the *Tribune* office, in 1861, and enlisted in Gen. Van Wyck's Regiment—the Fifty-sixth New-York Volunteers—or Tenth Legion as it was styled. He went out as a member of Company B, and at the battle of Fair Oaks was wounded in the leg. He was with the Fifty-sixth during all its term of service, and was one of those who re-enlisted for another term, and returned to the field after a brief visit home in the Spring of 1864. During that year he was stationed with a portion of his regiment on Morris Island, S. C. His early death was due to disease incurred in the service.

In Boston, Col. B. F. Finan, Ninth Infantry; Lieut. Col. Albert Freeman, First Battalion Cavalry, and Major Douglas Frazer, First Battalion Infantry, have been appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts a board to inquire into the capacity, qualifications, efficiency and propriety of conduct of Capt. Amos Cummings, of Company K, First Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry, against whom counter charges have been preferred by Col. Johnston, whose military course has so recently been the subject of investigation.

The "Mansfield Guards," or Company D, Sixth Regiment Connecticut National Guard, Capt. Thompson, turned out at Middletown for its annual "target shoot," on Saturday. Quite a number of good shots were made, and the affair was enjoyed by all who participated in it. Sixteen prizes were awarded for the best shots.

A meeting of the surviving members of the late Ninth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) will be held at the armory of the First Infantry, No. 118 West Thirty-second-street, on the 12th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating in some appropriate manner the anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the seat of war in 1861. The Committee in charge of the movement consists of Rush C. Hawkins, Almar P. Webster, James B. Horner, J. C. J. Langbein and Alexander McNab. It is the intention of the Committee to have Gen. Burnside, the old corps commander of the Ninth Corps, present, with other prominent officers, both military and naval.

The Second Brigade staff, commanding officers of regiments, and other field officers, and the Adjutants of the several regiments of that brigade, will assemble in civil dress, for instruction, at 8 P. M. on the 22d inst., at the armory of the Sixth Infantry, East Fourteenth-street.

On the 4th inst., at the armory of the First Infantry, Private John A. Wallace, of Company E, was unanimously elected Second Lieutenant of that company, Capt. J. C. Julius Langbein in the chair. The newly-elected officer has a good record, having served with distinction during the late war, and is in every way competent to fill the position to which he has been elected.

The Executive Committee of the Burnside Expedition and Ninth Corps have called a meeting of their Society in Boston on the 11th of May next. As the annual meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic and Army of the Potomac are held in Boston the same week, a very large attendance of members is expected. Gen. Burnside, President of the Society, will be present and preside at the business meeting and also at the dinner. This meeting will take the place of the November meeting in Philadelphia. Business meeting at 10 A. M., banquet at 3 P. M., at the Parker House.

The encampment project in the Seventh Regiment has fallen through. Seven of the companies voted in favor of the movement and three against, but the majorities in the companies were so small that it was evident that the larger number of the members in the regiment were opposed to going anywhere. We are sorry that there is no prospect of the Seventh doing anything this Summer, for a judicious excursion was a good thing. We know the pleasure greatly counterbalances the fatigues. Why not take up the Newport route, as once contemplated last year, or go to Norwich, where the boys had such genuine fun.

The Veteran Association of the Forty-seventh Regiment go, on the 1st of June, to Rockaway, Long Island, in order to indulge in a jolly clambake.

On Tuesday evening last an election was held in the Sixth Company, Seventh Regiment, when Second Lieut. John A. Suiffin was elected First Lieutenant, vice Chas. Walke, resigned; First Sergt. F. A. Goodwin, Second Lieutenant, vice Suiffin, promoted; Sergt. J. B. Turner, First Sergeant; W. Storer, Jr., Sergeant; and C. A. Weismann, Corporal.

Corp. Wm. A. Cook, of Company K, Twenty-third Regiment, won the Partridge gold medal for proficiency in drill. There were thirteen competitors.

The Third Army Corps Union celebrated their seventh anniversary by a banquet, at the Astor House, on Friday evening. At the head of the table sat Gen. Graham. On the right was Gen. Heinzelman, and near by were Gens. Stewart L. Woodford, M. W. Burns, J. H. Ward and H. E. Tremain. A solid gold and diamond badge, appropriately inscribed, was presented to Gen. J. W. De Peyster by Major Cooney. The festivities were kept up until a late hour.

At a meeting of the line officers of the Fifth Regiment, M. V. M., held recently in the Boston City Guard's armory, Walter Everett was elected Colonel; Major Cyrus Fay, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Capt. Granville Daniels, of Company B, Somerville, Major. It was unanimously voted to perform escort duty for the Ninth Regiment of New-York, on the 17th of June next.

Louis Bonnard's Disputed Will.

The litigation in respect to the will of the late Louis Bonnard, was commenced yesterday before Surrogate Hunchings. It will be remembered that the testator made one will whereby he bequeathed to a Mr. Bell the sum of $20,000, $10,000 to one Walter Jones, and the remainder to "The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." Three days after the date of this will, he made the will which is the subject of this litigation, and in which he revokes the bequests to Bell and Jones, and gives his entire property to the Society of which Mr. Bergh is President. This latter will is now offered in the interests of Bell and Jones, legatees under the former will, and Miss Josephine Bonnard, a lady who claims to be a niece of the deceased. The will is offered for probate by the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," in whose favor it was made. The proponent is represented by Mr. Eldridge T. Gerry, while Miss Bonnard is represented by Messrs. Condict Brothers, and the other legatees, under the former will, by Mr. Boyd. The grounds on which the probate of the will is opposed are, that at the time of its execution the testator was not of sound disposing mind, that it creates a trust which is in conflict with the statute prohibiting the creation of perpetuities; that the terms of the revocation clauses are faulty, and that the act incorporating the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," does not authorize it to take real estate. Several witnesses were examined in favor of the proponent, whose testimony was to the effect that at the time of executing the will Mr. Barnard, was of perfectly sound mind, and fully understood the force and effect of the provisions it contained.

The further hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

A Diamond Smuggler Betrays an Accomplice.

H. C. Justice was brought before Commissioner Osborne, yesterday, on a charge of complicity with Augustus C. Radcliffe in smuggling diamonds from England to this City. It appeared, on the evidence of Radcliffe, who was examined for the prosecution, that some months since he determined to leave London with the intention of engaging in the diamond trade in New-York. On the voyage here he formed the acquaintance of the prisoner, from whom he ascertained that it would be necessary to pay duty on some $8,000 or $9,000 worth of diamonds which he carried in his possession. With the aid of Justice he succeeded in evading the vigilance of the Custom authorities, and smuggling the property in safety. Subsequently, when in this City, the prisoner introduced T. C. Esmond to Radcliffe, to whom he intrusted the diamonds for sale, Justice becoming his security in the sum of $15,000. Through Esmond's instrumentality Radcliffe was arrested, and released only on payment of $4,500 to the Government. Suspecting treachery, Radcliffe entered a complaint against Justice, and on that charge he was examined yesterday. The case was adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mutiny in the Harbor.

William Ryan, Barney O'Donoghue and Thomas Doyle, seamen on board the American ship *William F. Stover,* were brought before Commissioner Shields, yesterday, on a charge of mutiny. The vessel is now lying in Quarantine in the bay, with small-pox on board, and on Friday evening the prisoners assaulted and attempted to kill William Poole, one of the crew. The orders of the officers were totally disregarded, and to prevent serious consequences Sergt. O'Brien, of the Harbor Police, was obliged to interfere and arrest the prisoners. The officers were not permitted by the Board of Health to leave the vessel, and the case was adjourned to Monday, the prisoners being held in $3,000 bail each.

Alleged Bribery of a School Trustee.

The investigation in the case of Terence Reilly, School Trustee of the Twenty-second Ward, who is charged with receiving bribes from Patrick Golding to the amount of $125, for procuring Mary F. Golding a position as teacher in Primary School No. 40; and also with receiving from John Quinn the sum of $100, for procuring Quinn the position of janitor in Primary School No. 58, was resumed yesterday before a Committee of the Department of Public Instruction. Mr. Vanderpoel appeared for the Department, and Mr. Smythe was to have appeared for Mr. Reilly, but he was not present. The charges having been read by the Clerk, and the law bearing on the case by Mr. Gross, Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Reilly begged that as his counsel was not present the case might be adjourned. The request was granted and the Committee adjourned.

CANADA.

The Reciprocity Treaty—A New One Needed—Trade Prospects—Emigration Much Wanted—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Monday, May 1, 1871.

The reported failure to obtain reciprocity through the Joint High Commission has had a somewhat depressing effect on the public mind of Canada, for, notwithstanding the belief so generally entertained among us, that the country had made greater progress since the abrogation of the late treaty, it is now conceded that much might have been accomplished by the restoration of reciprocal trade between Canada and the United States. There is an evident increase in the trade of the Dominion, and no apparent decrease in the exports to the United States; in fact, the returns for the past year show that they have increased more than fifty per cent., but it is also clear that the continuance of reciprocity would have made the increase still greater. It were folly to argue that the trade of this country must be larger without than with reciprocity, although it should be admitted that the abrogation of the treaty of 1854 has not had the effect of reducing the exportation of Canadian produce. The rebellion in the South, it is well known, created an unusual demand; the increase in Canadian exports was the natural consequence; but the present disparity in the trade returns, as regards the exchange of the staple commodities of the two countries, cannot last, for, sooner or later, there will be a diminution in the difference between the exports of the one and the other. Beyond question the difference is considerably in favor of Canada, and from all appearance the United States would gain most by a renewal of reciprocity, while at the same time both countries would be largely benefited by a change admittedly necessary.

CONDITION OF CANADIAN TRADE.

There is a manifest desire on the part of the people of this country to depend more upon their own resources than the needs of others, and with that view much more encouragement than formerly is given to the development of natural wealth, and the industrial pursuits. Manufactories of various kinds have sprung up rapidly of late years, and now it is claimed that there is no fear of foreign competition in the manufacture of anything. The progress of the industrial arts within the past few years has not been greater anywhere than in Canada. The gradual growth of self-confidence has had the happy effect of stimulating a spirit of independence, which, in its turn, has excited a national pride, and perhaps no people are actuated by stronger feelings of patriotism. This is shown in the fact of the annexation sentiment, once so prevalent, having made so little headway. The feeling of contentment grows firmer, as it might well do under the present promising aspect of things. Whatever difficulties of a political nature may exist, the happiness of the people seems to be assured, since it is seen that the country is certainly on the high road to prosperity. It is believed that the census now in course of being taken will show that the Dominion, including British Columbia, recently admitted into the Union, comprises a population of five millions. Ontario has more than doubled in two decades, and can now show a population of nearly 2,250,000. The imports of the old Provinces of Canada—now Quebec and Ontario—amounted to $59,648,987 in 1867, and in 1870 they declined, to $59,019,092. The difference of half a million in the value of exports is certainly not much, but it shows that there must be some reason for it, and that is apparent in the fact that the exports in 1867 were $48,486,143, and in 1870, $62,466,867. The trade of the Dominion in 1851 was $53,534,685; in 1869 that of the five Provinces, confederated in 1867, was $146,989,734, and in 1870 it was $148,387,820. The number of vessels owned and registered in the Dominion is 7,591, with a tonnage of 899,096 tons, valued at thirty-five millions of dollars, 480 of the vessels being employed on the lakes and rivers. These figures, it will be observed, show a healthier condition of affairs, and naturally cause a feeling of pride in those who have so often had occasion to take a gloomier view of things.

Business promises well for the season, and the prospects are unusually bright. It was thought that the Spring stocks would prove too large, and it was even hinted that a tendency to over-importation was favored by the mercantile community, with a view to speculation, but it is now seen that the calculations of buyers were pretty accurate, as the demand is fully equal to the supply; in fact, there has been a heavy duplication of dry goods stocks. Money is vastly easier to obtain, and altogether it may be assumed that the Summer will be an exceedingly prosperous one for business generally. In the way of improvements, it is expected that there will be a larger number of new buildings erected this season than for many years previously. Already there is more work than workmen, and mechanics are greatly in demand.

NEED OF EMIGRATION.

This is, indeed, an encouraging aspect, and the chances are that it will become brighter. There never was a better demand for laborers of every description, and the arrival of new-comers of the emigrating class is anxiously awaited. No estimate has yet been given of the probable emigration of the season, but it will doubtless be large, and it will, in a great measure, have to depend upon its own efforts. Something is done in England through the instrumentality of emigration aid societies, but thus far no sign of assistance, beyond the usual grants toward paying the established agencies, has been made, either by the General Government or that of Ontario. Some of the agents have gone over their districts to ascertain, if possible, what opportunities are presented to those seeking homes in the country; but that is about all that has been done, notwithstanding so much was expected to result from the conference of Ministers and agents held at Ottawa a few months since. It remains to be seen how the experiment of providing homes for new settlers in the wilderness, by means of clearing a few acres of land and putting up a log-house on each lot will answer, and with that it would seem the Government of Ontario intend to be content as their contribution to the year's emigration. The Western States are profiting largely by such inertness, and continue to draw away the bulk of the emigrants arriving here, as well they may be expected to do under a better system, and by the offer of superior inducements. Our rulers fail to understand how this is brought about, because they do not take the trouble to look into the matter as closely as they might do. Without a greater increase in the emigration of the right sort to this country, it cannot be expected to attain any very high degree of prosperity, for it is unquestionably the rapid growth of the population of a new country that tends most to further its material interests and sustain the efforts put forth to advance it to its proper position in the scale of nations.

THE RAILROAD INTERESTS.

The railroad interest flourishes apace, and new schemes are projected, but with varying prospects of success. The Great Western, the best road, and the most successful one in Canada, has just declared a dividend of five per cent. for the current half year, and at the same time enters on the new arrangement by which it links its fortunes with the Michigan Central, and becomes part and parcel of that line. There can be little doubt that it will ultimately be merged in the Central, although in accordance with its charter it must in effect continue to be controlled in England. The completion of the "Loop line," which will give a closer connection with the Michigan road, and shorten the distance between Detroit and Buffalo, is almost certain to see the Great Western passed over to other hands. It was well understood that the one management was to include the two lines, and now it appears they are to have a joint purse, that is, the receipts will go into a common fund for the benefit of the shareholders of both. This will make the Great Western to all intents and purposes an American line. It was denied at first that any such change as the one spoken of was even contemplated, but there seems to be have been an object in doing so, and a year having been allowed to elapse, the arrangement is quietly put into effect. It is to be hoped that the prospects of both roads will be enhanced now that they are virtually amalgamated. The commencement of the proposed Pacific Railroad through British territory is to be made within two years, and there is every prospect of its being begun before that time. The Government have decided to go on with the surveys, and it is said, that an engineer has already been appointed, but another report has it that the services of an eminent American engineer is to be selected. As it will require considerable time to make the surveys, it is every way desirable that they should commence at once.

NAVIGATION.

The season of navigation has not opened so briskly as was expected, but perhaps time is necessary to develop the carrying-trade on our inland waters. Already, however, the competition between the water and rail carriage is observable, and large quantities of freight are passing up and down the lakes and river. The Welland Canal has been so fortunate as not to be troubled with such breaks as at present retard the passage of vessels on the Erie Canal. In former years breaks were of frequent occurrence, but that has been prevented by recent improvements, and this year still further improvements are to be made. The St. Lawrence Canals are so situated that mishaps of the kind mentioned cannot well happen, although there have been delays at times in consequence of accidents to locks.

The Commission to Ascertain Rulloff's Lunacy.

From the Binghamton Leader, May 5.

As we announced last week, Geo. Becker, Esq., has made application to Gov. Hoffman for a Commission of lunacy, in the case of the murderer Rulloff, and it has been granted. The Governor has selected Dr. Gray of the Utica Insane Asylum, Ex-Surgeon Gen. Aaron Vanderpool, and Surgeon Gen. Jacob Mosher, of Albany. In case any of them decline to serve, other persons will be substituted in their place. An application has also been made to have some scholar of conceded ability, added to the commission for the purpose of making an examination of his book, and to determine if possible whether it possesses any merit, or will be of any practical value or utility to the world. When the commission will arrive, or how they will conduct their examination is not known.

We visited Rulloff in the jail last Wednesday evening. It was intended by the Sheriff that he should not be informed of the appointment of the Commission, but one of our city police, when placing a prisoner in the jail, told him of the fact. In our conversation he denounced the act, and said it was useless, and asserted that the idea that he was insane was preposterous. As we went into the jail, he was as usual reclining on his couch, busily engaged in writing. We learn that he eats heartily and sleeps soundly, although at times he continues his writing far into the night, although but little over two weeks of his life remain, if the sentence of the law is to be executed. He seemed cheerful and pleasant, and entered into conversation, and did not display any of those feelings which most men would under like circumstances.

AUCTION SALES.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.

SATURDAY, May 13, 1871.

At 12½ o'clock at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

30 shares Resolute Fire Insurance Company, $100 each.

120 shares Commerce Fire Insurance Company, $100 each.

100 shares Dercester Union Free Stone Company, $50 each.

100 shares Sun Mutual Insurance Company, $100 each.

40 shares United States Warehousing Company, $100 each.

10 shares Amicable Mutual Life Insurance Company, $100 each.

100 shares Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, $100 each.

10 shares Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, $50 each.

25 shares Guardian Fire Insurance Company, $100 each.

10 shares Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company, $100 each.

100 shares International Coal and Railroad Company of Cape Breton, $50 each.

WEDNESDAY, May 17,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, sale of valuable property in Westchester County, near Jerome Park and Central-av., within ten minutes' walk of Fordham Depot, and one hour's drive from Fifth-avenue Hotel; about forty-eight lots of land lying near Jerome Park and Central-av., and within the proposed limits of annexation to New-York City, in plots of from six to twelve lots, all on grade. There can be no question as to the great prospective value of these lots.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

For maps, terms and particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 31 Pine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a good situation for her nurse, to take care of a young child or children, and as seamstress. Apply to Mrs. HENRY DRAPER, No. 28 West 23d-st., on Monday, May 8, from 1 until 4 P. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, in a small private family; has two years' best City reference from last place. Call or address 787 7th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR 150 GOOD servant girls in Summer houses, hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses and families. Call at No. 287 Bowery, near Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

ALL GIRLS WANTING SITUATIONS, City or country, as cooks, laundresses, house-workers, seamstresses, nurses, chamber-maids, waitresses, or girls lately landed, suited at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man, who understands greenhouse graperies, good vegetable grower, with the laying out of reproches and serpentine walks; terms moderate; City reference. Address C. F., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, who is a trustworthy, honest, sober and industrious young man; understands his business thoroughly. Address T. P. R., Post-office Box No. 2,852.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a married man; has six years and a half City reference from last employer, and thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country. Address D. C., No. 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his duties; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 120 West 25th-st. for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN OPERATOR on McKay's sewing-machine; one that is acquainted with stock fitting. Inquire at No. 57 Pearl-st., top floor. J. SILLINNSLE.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

A FOREMAN WANTED—IN A BRASS cock manufactory; one who is familiar with ships' and plumbers' brass work. Apply at No. 114 Cannon-street.

INSTRUCTION.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 575 Broadway, remains open day and evening all Summer. Instructions private. Ladies receive special attention. Rooms the coolest in the City.

SELLECK'S SCHOOL,
NORWALK, CONN.
The Summer session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 10, and continue until October.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 18. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

$2.50 FOR TWENTY-FOUR WRITING LESSONS.—Book-keeping, arithmetic, English branches, languages, $5 each. PAINE'S COLLEGE, No. 62 Bowery, corner Canal-st., day and evening. Ladies' department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A CHRISTIAN HOME AND THOROUGH instruction for six boys. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COW (three-quarters Durham and one-quarter Alderney) yielding the best milk. To be seen at No. 5 East 25th-st.

FOR SALE—A PIECE OF STATUARY, (NYDIA, THE BLIND GIRL OF POMPEII,) by Randolph Rogers. Apply at No. 209 Lexington-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, NO. 222 WEST 51ST-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 8TH-AV.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; largest selection; cheapest in City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SASH, BLIND AND DOOR BUSINESS for sale, with steam power and machinery, at Yonkers, N. Y. For further particulars inquire of J. A. HALLEY, No. 26 Exchange-place.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.

RICH CARPETS.

The newest patterns and latest colorings of **EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CARPETS** Are constantly being added to our already VERY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS, WHITE, CHECKED, and FANCY, just received. The attention of housekeepers is respectfully invited. **LOWEST MARKET PRICES.**

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

Now open, a splendid assortment of
SATIN DAMASKS, BROCATELS.
PLAIN, STRIPED AND FIGURED SILK TERRIES.
PLAIN AND STRIPED WORSTED TERRIES.
TAPESTRY AND CLOTH COVERS.
BILLIARD CLOTHS, ALL COLORS.
SATTEENS, CRETONNES, CHINTZES, FURNITURE TWILLS, SWISS AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, BED SPREADS,
WINDOW SHADES,
HAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
PILLOWS, BOLSTERS, &c., &c., AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SHAWLS.

On MONDAY, MAY 8, we will offer a splendid assortment of **SUMMER SHAWLS,** Consisting of PARIS GRENADINE, CHALLIE, BAREGE, CREPE MARETZ and SHETLAND.

The balance of stock in CASHMERE and WOOL SHAWLS **WILL BE OFFERED AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.**

A LARGE LOT OF **TRAVELING AND CARRIAGE RUGS,** At $5 Each.

LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

A fine assortment of MISSES' and CHILDREN'S PIQUE SUITS.
LADIES' WHITE and COLORED LAWN SUITS.
INFANTS' WARDROBES, complete, ready-made or to order.
FRENCH and AMERICAN CORSETS.
Special attention paid to LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING and WEDDING OUTFITS.

N. B.—All orders will receive prompt attention.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER 9TH-ST.,

Respectfully announce that they are now prepared to show the various novelties from Berlin, Brussels, Paris and London, in SILK CLOAKS, (new designs,) SPRING CLOTH JACKETS and HOUSE JACKETS, OPERA and CARRIAGE CLOAKS, LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, JACKETS, &c.

COSTUMES,

A most splendid variety in BLACK SILK, BLACK CASHMERE, BLACK GRENADINES, WHITE AND COLORED LAWNS, BUFF LINEN and other new Spring Fabrics in the best possible taste.

DRESS-MAKING.

The present arrangements in this department are a great success, and Ladies may rely that in placing their orders they can have them executed promptly in the very highest style of art and on reasonable terms.

FAMILY MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

They are now offering a choice stock of materials suitable for Family and Complimentary Mourning, and would call attention to their complete line of BLACK ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS, in superior makes, BLACK CASHMERES, HENRIETTA CLOTH, TAMISE, BYZANTINE, IRON GRENADINES.

Also, a full line of ENGLISH CREPES.

BLACK SILKS,

Including all the reliable and best makes, at very low prices.

STRIPED JAPANESE SILKS, In gray grounds, very desirable for costumes, just received.

New Laces, New Embroideries, New Ties, New Parasols, New Hosiery, A New Assortment of Boudier's Celebrated Kid Gloves in New Spring Colors, and New Spring Novelties in every Department.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING.

In this department will be found a complete assortment of FRENCH ORGANDIE OVERDRESSES, CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERED PIQUE DRESSES, EMBROIDERED LINEN BANDS, YOKES AND DRAWERS, which they have just received.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

Five hundred pieces of NEW BATISTE LINEN and LAWN in the new shades, which are very beautiful.

DRESS GOODS.

The whole of this stock has been re-marked, at a great reduction in price, and will be closed out in order to make room for their Mourning Department.

Two hundred useful Remnants of Dress Materials, from 2 to 9 yards each, at half price.

WILSON & GREIG,
NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER 9TH-ST.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

BROADWAY SECTION.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MAY 8,
22-INCH BLACK LUSTROUS TAFFETAS FOR SILK AND IRON GRENADINE UNDERSKIRTS, $1, $1 10 AND $1 15 PER YARD.
THE BEST MAKES OF BLACK SILKS AT $1 85, $2 AND $2 50 PER YARD.
A CASE OF BLACK AND WHITE FRENCH FOULARD SILKS, SMALL PATTERNS, $1 25 PER YARD. 200 PIECES, JUST RECEIVED, OF GRISAILLE STRIPE, AND PLAIN GRISAILLE JAPANESE SILKS, BEST QUALITY, 90c. PER YARD.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE NEW FROU-FROU PONGEE FOULARDS, $1 PER YARD.
BLACK AND COLORED TRIMMING VELVETS IN GREAT VARIETY, FROM $2 50 PER YARD, FORMING THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK IN THE CITY.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARE OFFERING
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS
TO PURCHASERS OF
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
LACES, LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,
WEDDING TROUSSEAUX,
INFANTS' WARDROBES,
BOYS' CLOTHING, &c., &c.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARE OFFERING
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
LADIES' AND GENTS'
ENGLISH COTTON HOSE AND HALF-HOSE,
SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS,
GLOVES, &c., &c.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

WILLISTON'S
COMBED SEA ISLAND
Trade **"C. S. I."** Mark.
SIX CORD SPOOL THREAD.
On spools of 200 yards and one ounce.
Sold by the leading jobbers of dry goods, notions, and tailors' trimmings.
WILLISTON, KNIGHT & CO.,
Nos. 74 and 76 Worth-st.

RIBBONS.
All the newest shades
PASSEMENTERIE.
The latest novelties
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, SMALL WARES,
SATINS, SILKS AND VELVETS,
at exceedingly popular prices.
MORITZ DINKELSPIEL,
No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF INDIA Camels' Hair Shawls, comprising the finest bordered shawls I have opened for years.
J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THEIR
FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC THAT
THEY HAVE BEEN APPOINTED
SOLE AGENTS
IN THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE CELEBRATED
ORIGINAL JOUVIN KID GLOVE,
AND WILL ALWAYS HAVE IN STOCK
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF THE
NEWEST SHADES AND STYLES,
IN ONE, TWO, THREE AND FOUR BUTTONS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
ON MONDAY, MAY 8,
WILL CONTINUE THEIR GREAT SALE OF
LOW-PRICED
FANCY SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS,
TOGETHER WITH NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED PER LATE STEAMERS, IN CHENE SILKS, IN SMALL FIGURES, SUITABLE FOR WALKING SUITS.
BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED SILKS, $1 50 PER YARD, AND UPWARD.
WHITE AND BLACK STRIPED SILKS, FROM $1 50.
GRISAILLE STRIPED SILKS, $1 50 AND UPWARD.
BLACK AND WHITE AND COLORED CHECKS, $1 PER YARD.
1 CASE OF 24-INCH COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS AT $2 25, WORTH $2 75.
THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS, IN SHADES AND QUALITY, EVER IMPORTED BY US, FROM $3 UPWARD.
SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR STOCK OF BLACK SILKS, IN ALL THE APPROVED MAKES, WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AT MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
WILL OFFER,
ON MONDAY, MAY 8,
A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' WHITE LAWN AND BUFF LINEN WALKING SUITS,
AT PRICES FROM $3 50 TO $14.
PIQUE WALKING SUITS AT $16, WORTH $22.
SWISS WALKING SUITS, VERY FINE, AT $25.
SWISS TUNICS AND OVERSKIRTS, FROM $12 TO $18.
BERLIN SUITS IN WASH POPLIN, $25, REDUCED FROM $40.
SILK AND MOHAIR SUITS IN STOCK, OR MADE TO ORDER.
LINEN DRESSES, HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, FOR CHILDREN FROM TWO TO EIGHT YEARS OLD, $1 75 TO $2 50.
COTTON CHEMISES, TUCKED YOKES, 75c.
CAMBRIC CHEMISES, TUCKED YOKES, $1.
TUCKED SKIRTS, $1.
FRENCH CORSETS, BEST SHAPES, 75c.
THE ZEPHYR CORSET, FOR WARM WEATHER, $1 75.
INFANTS' LACE CAPS REDUCED TO $5.
INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE, $65.
LADIES' TROUSSEAUX, $125.
GARMENTS OF ANY DESCRIPTION FOR LADIES OR CHILDREN MADE TO ORDER.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, MAY 8,
WILL OFFER
THE GREATEST BARGAINS
IN
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
IN MANY SEASONS,
THE ATTENTION OF LADIES IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING LINES:
100 PIECES OF POIL DE CHEVRE PLAIDS, AT 20c. PER YARD.
100 PIECES OF ROMAN STRIPED PLAIDS, AT 25c. PER YARD.
150 PIECES OF BLACK AND WHITE PLAIDS, AT 30c. PER YARD.
10 CASES OF DIAGONAL POPLINS, A NOVELTY FOR SUITS, AT 50c. PER YARD.
PLAIN AND MIXED MOHAIRS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH GRENADINES, IN THE LATEST STYLES, JUST OPENED, FROM 25c. TO 75c.
FRENCH ORGANDIES AND LAWNS, FROM 25c. TO 37½c.
OUR STOCK OF LINEN LAWNS, UNSURPASSED IN VARIETY AND BEAUTY OF PATTERNS, 25c. AND 30c. PER YARD.
A FRESH STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT POPULAR PRICES.
ALSO, AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF EVERY STYLE OF FASHIONABLE FABRICS SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON, AT MUCH BELOW FORMER PRICES.
A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, IN CHOICE DESIGNS AND COLORINGS, AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

TURNBULL'S,

NO. 465 6TH-AV.,
BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.

SPECIAL.

10-4 and 11-4 MARSEILLES WHITE QUILTS—wet on voyage of importation—at half price.

TOILET COVERS, WHITE AND COLORED, beautiful styles, cheap.

100 dozen BROWN LINEN DOILIES, 60 cents a dozen, worth $1 25.

WHITE BRILLIANTES, EXTRA FINE, 25 cents, very cheap.

LADIES' (EXTRA LONG) ENGLISH WHITE HOSE, $4 a dozen, worth $6.

GENUINE KID GLOVES, two buttons, $1; one button, 75 cents.

A LARGE LOT (ENGLISH AND AMERICAN) PERFUMED TOILET SOAPS, 60 cents a dozen, less than half price.

LADIES' UNDER-WEAR (our own make) very cheap. Special attention given to orders.

TURNBULL'S,

No. 465 6th-av.,
BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.

AT OUR NEW LOCATION,
No. 27 Barclay-st.—No. 27 Barclay-st.

DOWN-TOWN RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE, we are now fully prepared to receive our customers, and offer to them A BETTER ASSORTMENT OF GOODS THAN EVER, AND BARGAINS ALL THE TIME.

New goods coming in from auction daily.

Call and examine our goods and prices at our new location, No. 27 Barclay-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL MAKE, ON MONDAY, MAY 8,
AN IMMENSE DISPLAY OF
READY-MADE SILK, POPLIN, ORGANDIE, LAWN AND LINEN DRESSES, WALKING SUITS, &c.
BRAIDED AND EMBROIDERED CASHMERE AND DRAP D'ETE JACKETS.
EXQUISITELY TRIMMED FRENCH CHIP, LEGHORN AND ENGLISH STRAW BONNETS AND HATS.
AN EXAMINATION OF THE ABOVE IS REQUESTED, AS THEY WILL BE FOUND EQUAL IN STYLE AND TASTE TO ANY PARIS-MADE, AND GREATLY LOWER IN PRICE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

HAIR! HAIR!

SHAW'S PATENT HAIR equal to human hair; chignons, chetlons, switches, $1 each; human hair, cheapest in the country; switches, thirty inches, $1 50 each and upwards; children's braids, $6 per set. Ladies' own chignons dressed over for 25 cents, AT NO. 352 BOWERY, Near Great Jones-st.

MILLINERY.

MME. HENRIETTE BUHLMEYER, formerly No. 5 Great Jones-st., has just received by steamer *Algeria* a beautiful selection of the newest Paris fashions, which will be exhibited on and after THURSDAY, May 11, at her new Salons de Modes, No. 15 East 9th-st.

MME. GALOUPEAU, LATE MATHILDE & CO., No. 53 East 10th-st., near Broadway, will open the leading styles of millinery for the Summer season,

ON THURSDAY, 11TH INST.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,
No. 14 Wall-st.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE U. S. TREASURY
FOR THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.
5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
COUPON OR REGISTERED; INTEREST QUARTERLY.

All classes of securities received in payment, at their market value, free of commission.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NEW-ST., transact a general Banking business, and buy and sell on commission stocks, bonds and gold. Interest allowed on deposits, and subject to checks at sight.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,

Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1871.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:

JOHN E. GAVIT,	TRACY R. EDSON,
NEZIAH WRIGHT,	C. L. VAN ZANDT,
J. DORSEY BALD,	WM. M. SMILLIE,
ALBERT G. GOODALL,	GEO. H. STAYNER.
THEO. H. FREELAND,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees, the following officers were elected:
JOHN E. GAVIT, President.
C. L. VAN ZANDT and ALBERT G. GOODALL, Vice-Presidents.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary, and
NEZIAH WRIGHT, Treasurer.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of Monday, the 8th inst., and reopened on Wednesday, the 14th day of June proximo.

J. F. TRACY, President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th day of May, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 20, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 29th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and reopened on Saturday, the 3d day of June next, at 10 A. M.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, May 2, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR officers and standing committees of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held at the Board rooms, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1871, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 15th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 31 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company, for the then ensuing year.—Dated May 1, 1871. HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—An election for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the office of the Hospital, No. 13 West 11th-st., near Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 16th of May, 1871.
Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.
D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

LOST—CERTIFICATES—NO. 641, FOR ONE hundred shares, and Nos. 642 and 661, for fifty shares each, of the Calumet Mining Company stock, standing in the name of F. W. Davis, Cashier. The same were mailed at this City on the 12th of April last, addressed to such Company, at Boston, Mass.
POUGHKEEPSIE, May 3, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF stockholders of the American Metallurgical Company will be held at its office, No. 37 Park-row, on WEDNESDAY, 10th day of May, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M. R. W. RAYMOND, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, has been declared, payable on and after 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date.
CHARLES B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable free of all taxes, on and after the first day of May next. The transfer-book will be closed from date to May 1. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, payable on the 10th inst. Transfer-books will be closed until that date. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

HEIDELBERG, GERMANY.
HOTEL DE RUSSIE,
On the promenade.
Fine view of the Castle.
Best and cheapest accommodation.
Large garden. All sorts of baths attached to the house.
Proprietor, WILH. WETTSTEIN.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—DESIRABLE DWELLINGS FOR SALE—At lowest market rates:
5th-av., near 44th-st.—First-class medium-sized house.
Park-av., corner of 35th-st.—Brown-stone house.
34th-st., near Park-av.—First-class medium-sized house.
39th-st., near 5th-av.—Medium-sized modern house.
42d-st., adjoining 5th-av.—First-class house, leasehold.
42d-st., near 5th-av.—Superb large house, in fee.
45th-st., near 5th-av.—Small modern house.
46th-st., near 5th-av.—Full-sized new dwelling.
49th-st., near 5th-av.—Large and small houses, both leasehold.
56th-st., near 5th-av. and Central Park—First-class four-story high-stoop new brown-stone house, 20x50, lot 100 ft., in fee; possession.
Also,
Madison-av.—Corner and inside houses for sale and to let.
Also,
Building lots on and adjoining 5th and Madison avs., above and below the Park.
Also,
A revised printed list of store property and dwellings for sale and to let at lowest rates.
Also,
$200,000 estate funds to loan on bond and mortgage, in sums to suit, on New-York and Brooklyn property. Mortgages cashed. Apply to
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS, ON 5TH AND 8th avs., opposite the Park; also, lots on the streets adjacent to the Park; also, Madison-av. lots, single or in plots; also, lots on 5th-av., south of the Park; also, lots on the Boulevard and Riverside Park. Among the above will be found several desirable blocks and parcels. For diagrams and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FORTY-EIGHT-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs., a convenient location.—For sale furnished or unfurnished, a brown-stone high-stoop house, 18.9x45x100; all improvements; good order, $22,500. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

SEVENTY-SECOND-STREET, BEtween 5th and Madison avs., thirty or forty feet frontage for sale.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE—FACING THE PARK, BELOW 80TH-ST.—For sale, a choice plot of four lots, including corner.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT MANSION house, together with forty-seven lots of land, situate on the Grand Boulevard and 134th-st., late the residence of Alvin Higgins, Esq. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

BEEKMAN HILL, 50TH-ST., NEAR the Terrace, brown-stone high-stoop house, furnished, No. 406. Also several fine lots on Beekman estate. For permits apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway.

$25,000—35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—For sale a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x45x98.9; extension on first floor. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

SIXTIETH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND Lexington avs.—For sale at a bargain, a four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 21x52x100; well built and in complete order; furniture if desired. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

$17,000.—**WEST 38TH-ST.**—FOR sale a four-story high-stoop brick house, 18.9x55 extension, lot 98.9, in good order.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DELIGHTFUL SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Clifton, Staten Island; Vine Cottage, twelve rooms, with every convenience; the residence for the past two years of Samuel Lawrence, Esq.; the situation is perfectly healthy, and free from all nuisances, and the neighborhood in every sense desirable; price, with good stable and coach-house, $12,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.; or R. W. CAMERON, No. 23 South William-st., New-York.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$3,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage, or will trade for Roselle property, house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AT LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE—A handsome furnished villa at Long Branch; modern Gothic cottage, two-story and attic; twelve rooms finely furnished; water, range; wash, wood, and summer-houses; in complete order; with or without furniture; lot 85x800; on Ocean-av., 200 yards from the ocean, two minutes from depot. A bargain. Photograph and particulars of S. DINGEE & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st.

A PLOT OF TWENTY-SEVEN ACRES, at Willett's Point, near Flushing, one mile from railroad depot, and near steam-boat landing; splendid bathing and fishing; fine water front, commanding magnificent and very extended views up and down the East River; can be subdivided to great advantage; cottage on the property. Full particulars with JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st. Or will be leased for farming purposes.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 55x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 39 John-st.

FOR SALE—ORNAMENTAL COTTAGE, with grounds 100 by 125, containing seven rooms, two marble mantels; forty-two minutes from New-York via Central Railroad of New-Jersey; twenty-five trains daily; price, $4,500; terms, $500 cash, balance easy monthly payments. SAMUEL R. DUMMER & CO., No. 80 Broadway, basement.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, IN Dutchess County, New-York, superb in all its appointments; will exchange for improved City property. For full descriptions inquire of
BLACKWELL & MARKS,
Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A country-place of one acre; dwelling, 14 rooms; stable; carriage-house; green-house, and all out-buildings; at Shady Side, N. J., opposite 100th-st. Address C. F. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A FINE TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms, five minutes' walk from depot, Bound Brook, N. J.; one acre land; barn, fruit, &c.; price $5,000. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

LONG BRANCH.—SOLE REAL ESTATE agents in New-York,
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.
Printed catalogue mailed free.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

ADJOURNED SALE
OF THE HAWTHORNES,
AT RYE NECK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The sale of this beautiful property, adjourned on account of the storm on Saturday, will positively take place on
TUESDAY, MAY 9, AT 12½ P. M.,
ON THE GROUNDS.

Take the 9¼ or 11¼ A. M. trains, New-York and New-Haven Railroad, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av.

For maps and particulars apply to
S. DINGEE & CO.,
Auctioneers and Brokers in Real Estate.
No. 82 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 10TH-AV., 45TH AND 84TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

TENTH-AVENUE—The very desirable frame dwelling, 23x46 feet, situate on south-west corner of 10th-av. and 84th-st., together with three full lots, 25x100 feet. Also, coach-house and stable, 25x50 feet.

TENTH-AVENUE, SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF FORTY-FIFTH-STREET—Three lots, each 25x100 feet. Forty-fifth-st. is paved, sewered, curbed, &c., &c. Eighty-fourth-st. is curbed, guttered, Croton and gas pipes laid, &c. Two-thirds of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

JAMES A. FLEURY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THURSDAY, 11TH INST., on the premises, the elegant residence of the late Robert L. Smith, Jamaica, Long Island, half mile from station; fine mansion, greenhouse, stable, &c.; four acres of land, beautifully laid out; fine shade-trees, plenty of fruit, flowers, &c. Very desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in the City, or for investment.

Terms liberal.

Take ferry at James-slip at 10½ or 34th-st., at 10¾ A. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS........................$8,818,867 65

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, OF VArious makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A.—THEODORE E. BALDWIN & CO., No. 786 Broadway, corner 10th-st., present the convenience to their customers of seeing their work in process of construction, from the fact that their factory is under the same roof with their warerooms.

CARRIAGES OF EVERY STYLE and NOVELTY, and of the most artistic execution, from materials of the highest excellence, are ready for inspection, and at prices which will command the attention of purchasers.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES OF A GENTLEman—at private stable, No. 226 East 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., representations guaranteed; one Miner & Stevens phaeton, shifting top, but little used and good as new, cost $1,000, and will be sold for $450, a great bargain; one Brown & Godwin one-seat top buggy, cost $400 and will be sold for $175; one Morgan mare, about fourteen hands high, 9 years old, stylish, long tail, can trot in about 3:15, good in saddle and in harness, kind, sound, and without fault or blemish; just the horse for a lady; will be sold for $400; also one set single harness made by Dunscomb and but little used, cost $100, and will be sold for $50; one two-seated phaeton, popular City maker, for $300. All sold for want of use, and can be seen at No. 226 East 36th-st., between the hours of 8 A. M. and noon.

TO GENTLEMEN HAVING HORSES TO DISPOSE OF.—We offer our services to gentlemen wishing to dispose of their horses, carriages and harness. We do not trade in horses for our own account, and only sell on commission. We refer to G. W. Cassedy, Esq., President Union Bank, Jersey City, and to Messrs. J. N. Cutler & Co., Broadway. Drove Yard Stables, Hoboken-avenue, Jersey City Heights, N. J. J. V. THURSTON & CO.,
No. 131 West Washington Market.

HARNESS, HARNESS, HARNESS for farming, trucking, teaming, expressing, carting, livery-stable, ice companies, coach, buggy, business and pleasure use, from $12 up; cart harness; the largest variety of any house in New-York, (no exceptions;) Rain's patent saddle, used without any extra pad or blanket; the best in use.
E. S. OSBORNE & CO., No. 43 Murray-st.
between Church-st. and College-place.

FORT ONTARIO, OSWEGO, N. Y., May 6, 1871.

FOUR HORSES WILL BE SOLD AT public auction at the engineer stables, Fort Ontario, at 11 A. M., TUESDAY, June 6, 1871.
JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

EDWARD MURPHY, CARRIAGE maker, No. 225 Greene-st.—All work made under personal inspection. Every facility for repairing enables me to do jobbing at reasonable rates. New and second-hand carriages constantly on hand.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—NO. 241 WEST—A large, pleasant room, with ample closets, hot and cold water, and board for two persons, at $25 per week; other rooms, with or without board, at lower prices.

HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY-FURNISHed suite of rooms, second floor, bath, &c., on floor; private table preferred; by season or year, at moderate terms. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st. References.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—VERY FINE second-story rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without private table; also a fourth-story room; references exchanged.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with a splendid furnished room by a private family, in a good neighborhood. Apply at No. 358 West 55th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished second-story suite of rooms with parlor to a party of gentlemen, or family; best reference given and required; house and table first class.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th avs.—Handsomely furnished second floor rooms to let, with board or with private table.

EIGHTY-FIFTH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.—A large front room and bedroom adjoining to let to a gentleman and wife; partially furnished, if required. Apply at No. 109 85th-st., near 4th-av.

AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S—NO. 281 4TH-AV., house adjoining Calvary Church, one suite of rooms; also, two single rooms to let with board for the Summer, or shorter time. Terms moderate.

NO 105 WEST 28TH-ST.—AN ENGLISH family, having more room than they require, would let two or three large pleasant furnished rooms, with or without board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 251, CORNER 28TH-ST., two desirable rooms, with board, suitable for a single gentleman or gentlemen and their wives.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARD AT Shrewsbury, near Seabright, distant 1:40; house fronts the river; grounds 60 acres; bathing, boating, fishing, &c.; table and attendance equal to the Long Branch hotels; terms $10 to $14 per week. Also two furnished Cottages adjoining, with board at private table. Address E. DARROW, Red Bank (N.J.) Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE families can be accommodated at a beautiful private residence with large rooms, well furnished; large lawn, well shaded; carriage-house and stabling; one hour from the City; boat or cars. Address No. 136 Madison-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.,

Will open for the reception of guests JUNE 27. Important improvements are being made for the comfort of its patrons. Applicants for rooms will please address
JOS. B. WEAVER, Proprietor,
Everett House, New-York City.

COLUMBIA HALL.
LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.

This popular hotel has been almost entirely rebuilt, and will open for the reception of guests June 1. Its attractions now surpass any Summer resort on the continent. Parties and families wishing to engage rooms for the Summer will please address
DANIEL GALE & CO., Proprietors,
Lebanon Springs,
Columbia County, N. Y.

COOPER HOUSE,
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.,
COLEMAN & MAXWELL, Proprietors.

This spacious and elegant hotel will be open 20th June; accommodations for 300 guests. Plans of the house can be seen and rooms engaged at the New-York Hotel, No. 721 Broadway.

W. B. COLEMAN, of the New-York Hotel. ALBERT MAXWELL, late Supt. of Union Club.

WOODSBURG PAVILION—WOODSburg, Rockaway, Long Island, via South-side Railroad. This new, beautiful hotel, replete with every convenience, is but forty-six minutes' ride from the City, and will be opened May 15. The house overlooks the ocean, has fine drives and bathing, and will be kept first class. For cards and terms apply to N. P. SEWELL, Madison-square House, 21st st. and Broadway.

WEST POINT HOTEL—SITUATED ON the Parade-ground. This hotel is now open. Persons desiring to engage rooms will please address
THEODORE COZZENS,
Proprietor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED OR PARTLY-furnished house for about four months; must have good grounds and small stable; to be within an hour's ride of the City, and within a mile of the depot. Address, with full particulars, M., Box No. 2,048 New-York Post-office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—AT NO. 254 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE City Hall; the first floor, a fine light room, 25x105, well adapted for any kind of office or for a store; the basement, 25x70, light and dry, entrance inviting; well adapted for sale of stationary, office furniture, trunks, &c.; rent according to the times. Apply to Home Life Insurance Company, second floor.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows.
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:35, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN HARRIS and others, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 24th day of April, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 9th day of May, 1871, at 12 M., at the auction-rooms of Burdett & Dennis, No. 113 Pearl-st., sell the personal property of the bankrupts above named, consisting of fur caps, collars and gloves, cloth in the piece, cloth caps, &c., the same being more or less damaged.—Dated April 29, 1871.
GEO. H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STEAM DUMMY-engine, cylinder 18x24, only used for a short time; in complete order; also, one second-hand locomotive, and one second-hand stationary engine; all will be sold low and on easy terms. Inquire of the President or Superintendent, at the office of the South-side Railroad Company, South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE SPRING ITALIAN OPERA SEASON.
L. ALBITES........................DIRECTOR
MONDAY, May 8, fourth subscription night,
RIGOLETTO. RIGOLETTO. RIGOLETTO.
Miss KELLOGG in her most admirable role of Gilda.
Signor VILLANI in his unrivaled role of the Duke.
Signor ORLANDINI (his re-entree)..as.....Rigoletto
Mme. DE GEBELE.....................as....Maddelene
Signor BACELLI........................as....Sparafucile
CONDUCTOR..........................Signor NICOLAO
On WEDNESDAY, revival of Verdi's Grand Opera SICILIAN VESPERS. SICILIAN VESPERS.
On FRIDAY, FAUST, FAUST, FAUST.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, parquet and balcony, $2; private boxes, $10; family circle, 50c. Seats can be secured at the Academy; at Schirmer's, No. 701, and No. 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MARTHA.
ITALIAN OPERA. TUESDAY, May 9,
MARTHA.
KELLOGG. CAROSELLI.

Debut of Miss PALMER, a distinguished prima donna contralto, and Signor SUSINI.

Seats secured today at Academy and No. 114 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS, EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.	First times of USED UP, with Mr. Mathews in his famous original part; and last times of THE CRITIC; or A TRAGEDY REHEARSED.
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE.	First times of THE BACHELOR OF ARTS, and GATHERWOOL. Mr. Mathews in his original parts.

NEXT WEEK will be produced, with new and appropriate scenery, and after careful preparation, BYRON'S last and most brilliant comedy,
NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.............................J. E. HAYES
Acting Manager...................................J. H. SELWYN

Last Week, Last Nights and Last Matinees of Augustin Daly's great drama, entitled HORIZON, with G. L. Fox as Sundown Rowse, Miss Agnes Ethel as Med. Last matinees Wednesday and Saturday. On Monday evening, May 15, will be presented a new adaptation of Ainsworth's celebrated novel of
JACK SHEPPARD.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

PLUCK. LAST TIME PLUCK.
OF
PLUCK. PLUCK. PLUCK.
LAST MATINEE OF PLUCK TODAY.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS, 28TH-ST. OPERA-HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY.

Undeniable success of the new troupe. Nearly the entire programme nightly encored. An entire new performance this week.

First appearance of Mr. WALTER BRAY.

MISS JEAN BURNSIDE

WILL MAKE HER
FIRST APPEARANCE
ON THE STAGE IN DRAMATIC RECITALS,
AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 15.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY.

A select school for all branches of music,
HAS REMOVED TO
Decker Brothers' Building,
No. 33 Union-square, (Broadway.)

EXCURSIONS.

SUMMER EXCURSION TO SCOTLAND, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, June 1; round trip, $170 currency. Applications received until May 5. AUGUST PETERSOHN, Manager, No. 3 Bowling-green.

MEDICAL.

DR. W. BENFORD, NO. 268 EAST 4TH-st., an old French M. D. of over thirty years' practice, cures rheumatism, dyspepsia, dropsy, and all chronic curable diseases, lung consumption excepted. Office consultation in English, French and German; no charge.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A.—BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
OFFICE NO. 11 PINE-ST., FIRST FLOOR.
TO LET UNFURNISHED,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RENTALS on the prices stated below. Possession.

Horatio-st.	$900	West 58th-st.	$2,500
Wooster-st.	2,000	West 60th-st.	....
Clinton-place	2,500	West 61st-st.	2,000
East 9th-st.	3,000	West 61st-st.	2,500
West 11th-st.	....	West 61st-st.	2,000
West 12th-st.	2,000	West 62d-st.	1,500
West 14th-st.	2,000	East 65th-st.	1,500
West 15th-st.	2,000	East 73d-st.	1,200
West 16th-st.	3,000	East 79th-st.	1,750
West 17th-st.	4,500	East 82d-st.	1,100
West 22d-st.	2,700	East 89th-st.	700
West 23d-st.	2,700	West 94th-st.	2,000
West 23d-st.	2,500	East 112th-st.	660
West 24th-st.	6,000	East 120th-st.	700
East 33d-st.	2,300	East 124th-st.	1,200
W. 34th-st. (20 rooms).	2,600	East 125th-st.	800
West 39th-st.	1,600	East 126th-st.	1,000
East 41st-st.	1,200	East 127th-st.	2,000
West 43d-st.	1,300	2d-av.	960
West 43d-st.	1,450	Lexington-av.	1,600
East 45th-st.	2,500	Lexington av.	2,700
E. 46th-st. (extension)	....	Madison-av.	....
West 48th-st.	1,300	Madison-av.	....
East 49th-st.	3,200	Madison-av.	5,000
East 49th-st.	1,500	Madison-av.	4,000
West 49th-st.	4,000	Madison-av.	4,500
East 50th-st.	1,500	Park-av.	....
West 52d-st.	4,600	5th-av.	5,000
West 54th-st.	5,000	5th-av.	10,000
West 57th-st.	3,000	10th-av.	700

A.—BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
OFFICE NO. 11 PINE-ST., FIRST FLOOR.
TO LET FURNISHED,
At "GREATLY-REDUCED" RENTALS on the prices stated below. Possession.

W. Wash'ton-place	$2,400	East 45th-st.	$3,000
West 11th-st.	....	West 45th-st.	3,900
West 12th-st.	2,500	West 47th-st.	6,000
West 15th-st.	3,500	West 49th-st.	2,700
East 20th-st.	....	East 50th-st.	2,000
West 24th-st.	2,700	West 52d-st.	4,200
East 33d-st.	4,200	West 54th-st.	4,200
West 33d-st.	3,300	West 55th-st.	4,800
West 34th-st.	....	West 56th-st.	3,000
West 36th-st.	....	East 73d-st.	1,800
East 38th-st.	3,000	Lexington-av.	2,400
East 41st-st.	4,800	Lexington-av.	3,000
West 42d-st.	3,600	Park-av.	....
West 43d-st.	4,800	Madison-av.	4,500
West 44th-st.	3,600	5th-av.	6,000

LONG BRANCH.—TO RENT, ON THE sea front, near Howland's Hotel, a large cottage, fully furnished, containing eleven bedrooms, cellar, gas; ice-house filled, stable and coach-house; large frontage on the Ocean Drive; 5¾ acres of land; can be bought; a choice location.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—AT TOM'S River, N. J., an elegantly-furnished house, with garden, delightfully situated on the river, and five miles from the ocean. Boating, bathing and fishing; boat to be let with house. To a first-class family will be rented at a reasonable rate. For particulars inquire at St. Cloud Hotel.

LAKE GEORGE.—TO RENT, FOR THE Summer season, a small cottage, fully furnished, situated on the main road between the Fort William Henry Hotel and the Lake House, close to the lake.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—FURnished or unfurnished, for six months or a longer period, a fine three-story, brown stone dwelling; location unexceptionable; house complete in every respect; terms easy. For particulars address W. B. O., No. 430 Broome-st., New-York.

FOR RENT—SOMERVILLE, N. J.—CENtral Railroad, thirty-six miles out; large house, furnished; water throughout; mountain side, shady banks, spring, brook, grove, lawn, fruit; vegetable garden planted; cow, chickens, &c.; say $15/) per month, $1,200 per annum. Box No. 14, Somerville, N. J.

AT TARRYTOWN—TO RENT, FOR THE year or season, a large house, twenty-one rooms, well adapted for a first-class boarding-house, well located, commanding fine river views, within five minutes' walk of depot, in first-class order. BLACKWELL & MARKS, Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER OR FOR one year, the country-seat of John Hone, at Morristown, N. J.; house large and fully furnished; stables commodious; grounds, gardens, &c., in perfect order. Apply to HONE & NICHOLAS, No. 48 Exchange-place, New-York.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, A BEAUtiful residence; barns, &c., attached; five acres of land, ornamental and fruit trees, all in perfect order; fifteen minutes from West Brighton Ferry. Photographs of house seen at Mr. WHITE'S, 744 Broadway.

FAR ROCKAWAY.—TO RENT, A FURnished cottage, situated on the main road, opposite to Rockwell Hall, and adjoining property of A. P. Man, Esq.; 1¼ acres of land; stable. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Bloomfield, N. J.: cheap, $1,000; ten rooms, piazza on three sides; seven minutes' walk from depot; laid walk all the way. Inquire of owner, E. S. OSBORNE, No. 43 Murray-st.

TO RENT—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., on Centre-st., ten minutes' walk from depot, a two-story and basement cottage-house, pleasantly located. Rent $450 per annum. Apply to Mrs. J. G. HORTON, adjoining premises.

EAST CHESTER.—TO LET OR LEASE, near two railroad depots, a farm with large house and two cottages and out-buildings. Apply to PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 103 Fulton-st.

STEAMBOATS.

CHANGE OF PIER OF THE ALBANY AND TROY STEAMERS.—Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., one block below Debrosses-street Jersey Ferry. Fare only 50 cents; births, 50 cents; state rooms, $1. Connecting with all the railroads at Albany and Troy for the West and North every evening at 6 o'clock.

The old, popular, long-established Evening line.

RESUMPTION OF NAVIGATION ON THE HARLEM RIVER.—The Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil Navigation Company's steamers will commence making their regular trips on SATURDAY, May 6. Fare and time-table the same as last year.
D. D. INSLEE, Assistant Supt.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND Troy from Pier No. 39 North River, at 6 P. M. Fare, $1 50.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

MONDAY EVENING,
NEW MUSIC,
APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
and with novel mechanical effects.
Mr. W. S. Gilbert's comedy,
RANDALL'S THUMB,
now being played with immense success in London.
CHARACTERS BY
Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. M. LANAGAN, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.
ACT I.
Gardens of the Beachington Hotel, with Sea-coast in the Distance.
ACT II.
The Clump Rocks, with View of the Sea; the Rise of the Tide.
ACT III.
Grounds and House at Beachington.
SATURDAY, May 13,
RANDALL'S THUMB
MATINEE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½.
Shakespeare's grand Romantic Play of the
WINTER'S TALE.
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
LEONTES.
MR. MARK SMITH,
AUTOLYCUS,
with a strong distribution of the rest of the characters.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

N. B.—Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

SECOND
WINTER'S TALE MATINEE,
On Saturday, May 13, at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.............................J. E. HAYES
Acting Manager...................................J. H. SELWYN
POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCES
of Augustin Daly's great drama,
HORIZON,
with G. L. FOX and a powerful company. Superb scenic and mechanical effects.
MATINEES
WEDNESDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

Seats can now be secured for the last representations of this great sensation, which must be withdrawn to allow for the production of
OTHER NOVELTIES.

JAMES STEELE MACKAYE,

By request, gives another lecture on
DELSARTE'S SCIENCE AND ART OF DRAMATIC EXPRESSION.
(Additional illustrations.)
STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY EVENING,
May 8, at 8 o'clock.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50.

Tickets for sale at Schubert's, No. 820; Schirmer's, No. 701, and Bullman's, No. 114 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING,
LAST LECTURE BY
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.
DON'T FAIL TO HEAR HIM.
ADMISSION 30 CENTS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY, 10½ A. M., May 9.
KUKLUX—OUTLOOK FOR 1872.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION of the New-York Institution for the Blind, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, literary exercises, &c., will be held at STEINWAY HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 11, 1871, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

DR. O'LEARY COMMENCES A COURSE of popular lectures on the *Laws of Life, Health, Strength, and Beauty,* at Apollo Hall, MONDAY EVENING, May 15, illustrated with his unrivaled collection of manikins, specimens, &c., by all odds the finest ever exhibited in this country. These lectures are of special interest to ladies, to wives and mothers, and to the young of both sexes, as they teach, in an interesting manner, how to preserve health and beauty of body to good old age. Admission to first lecture free. Dr. O'LEARY will not be at his office, No. 11 Clinton-place, till May 13.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, May 3	Malta, Thursday, May 4
Java, Wednesday, May 10	Algeria, Saturday, May 6
Russia, Wednesday, May 17	Abyssinia, Sat., May 13
Cuba, Wednesday, May 24	Calabria, Saturday, May 20
China, Wednesday, May 31	Tripoli, Thursday, May 25

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris......................$145, gold.
Return Tickets.............................$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets.............................$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.

India..........Sat., May 6	Assyria..........Sat., May 27
Columbia..........Sat., May 13	Australia..........Sat., June 3
Anglia..........Sat., May 20	Europa..........Sat., June 10

and an EXTRA STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, May 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, May 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, May 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, May 16, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, May 6, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, May 10, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...May 17, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........May 24, at 9 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.......May 27, at 11 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY....May 31, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

May 15, steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, and connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE, touching at Puerta Arenas, San Jose, Guatemala, Acapulco and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of May 12.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, June 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Tarifa, Thursday, April 27	Samaria, Thu'sday, May 4
Siberia, Thursday, May 11	Tripoli, Th'sday, May 18

Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 80 State-st., Boston
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River:
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.........................May 11
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS (via Nassau) May 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.................May 25

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Tuesday, May 9
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only,) Weds., May 17
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken........Saturday, May 27

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

DOWN AMONG THE LOWLY.

The Sights That One Sees in the Fourth Ward.

Poverty and Wretchedness Everywhere—Filthy Streets and Filthier Tenements—Frightful Condition of the People.

Nowhere in the world is there more intense, and perhaps undeserved suffering than in the Fourth Ward of this City. A sense of depression involuntarily takes one in passing through its narrow tortuous streets, and inhaling the rank, fetid effluvia with which its atmosphere is surcharged. Coarse-looking men and slovenly women stand listlessly in the doorways of the huge tenement-houses, or gaze stupidly out of the windows; myriads of sallow-faced children wander aimlessly through the dark courts and alleys, rarely if ever, indulging in youthful amusements. A complete apathy seems to have settled down on the whole community, and a feeling of relief is experienced in quitting its infectious precincts for some more cheerful locality. There is, however, in the minds of most persons, a strange misapprehension as to the cause of this almost universal misery. The reputation of the Fourth Ward for crimes of every nature has created a general distrust toward all of its inhabitants, which has prevented or neutralized many efforts for their improvement. Dismal tales of foul outrage or drunken brutality, combined with the loathsome appearance of the place, have given to it a far worse name than it deserves, for the Police records will show that though there are none that can equal it in misery, there are several wards in this City that surpass it in criminality. Indeed, almost all of the crimes committed there can be traced directly or indirectly to the common curse of poverty, which has blighted the hopes and aspirations of its inhabitants. To make a thorough examination of this section would require several years of constant labor, but one day and evening spent among the purlieus of Roosevelt and Water streets will give a very fair idea of the habits and condition of the residents.

Walking slowly up Roosevelt-street one bright morning, with the throng of business men, neatly-dressed ladies and children who had just landed from the ferry-boat, the reporter entered, without selection, one of the first tenement-houses that presented itself. The building was not a large one, but had evidently been constructed at the smallest possible expense as a lodging-house, for most of the space was occupied by apartments, thus making the entry low and narrow, and so little room had been allowed for the stairs that they were ladder-like in uprightness. Literally climbing up three pairs of these, the upper story of the building was reached, and groping along a dark passage, the reporter knocked at one of several doors. The room into which he entered was situated under the eaves of the house, and so low-studded that near the door was the only place that a person could stand upright. It was lighted by two small windows, and almost completely filled by a bed, a stove, a table and a chair. Seated on the bed, vainly endeavoring to still the cries of a sickly-looking infant, was a woman of about forty. Begging her pardon for the intrusion, and stating that he had come to inquire about her circumstances, the reporter sat down in the solitary chair, and commenced questioning her. She did not know who owned the house, as she paid her rent to a woman on the floor below. There were about twenty families living in the building most of them had but one room, and there was one room but very little larger than here in which three families lived. She had four children living, the oldest of whom was seven, but had never been married because she was afraid of having a drunken husband who would abuse her. At present she could make but $3 a week by washing, and more than half of this had to be paid for her room. Then, too, at the 1st of May the rent was to be raised to $8 a month, and she did not know what she should do. Last week she had saved fifteen cents and bought with it three pounds of veal, which was the first meat the children had had for a month; generally they lived on bread and coffee; coffee was better to drink than tea, because they did not need to have sugar with it. All the while that the woman was speaking the sick child kept up an incessant wail; it was very sick, the mother said, and would not live long, and being a girl it was better that it should die, as she had three girls already. This completed her history; the past was dark, and the future had every prospect of being equally so. Bidding her good morning, the reporter crept cautiously along the dark passage and down the stairs, almost nauseated by the putrid odors that pervaded the house, and which he had been breathing for more than twenty minutes; so that the exhalements from the filthy garbage in the streets seemed by comparison like the balms of Arabia. The house he had just left, as viewed from the outside, looked as though it might comfortably accommodate eight or ten persons; yet, instead, packed in its noisome nooks and crannies to swelter through the hot months of the coming Summer, this must be the home of more than 100 human beings. A few blocks further, on seeing the sign, "lodgings," nailed on the side of a little alley, the reporter ventured in on another tour of exploration. The stone flagging with which the alley was paved, was covered an inch or two deep with the slops and dish-water, which the dwellers in the tenement-houses on both sides had thrown into it. By careful navigation he at length succeeded in reaching the head of the steps leading to the cellar door, on which was inscribed the word "Lodgings." The steps were wet and slippery, as if much of the liquid defilement of the pavement had found down them a natural channel in which to flow. The apartments below were lighted and ventilated only by means of the doorway and a small window at the side of it, and stretched back into the darkness with a gloomy uncertainty. Everything in the front room was damp, and even the air had a mouldy taint, strongly suggestive of the grave-yard, probably owing to the unnatural draining purposes to which the room was subjected. On both sides of the apartment were rows of beds, and the reporter was given to understand that the room in the rear was used for the same purpose. At the time of his visit, the only occupants were an old woman and a young girl. The former was lying down and endeavored to get up when he entered, but, on being informed by the girl, that her mother—for that was the relation the old woman bore to her—had the dropsy, he begged of her not to disturb herself, and took a seat on one of the opposite beds. Her story, as in the preceding case, was one wholly replete with suffering. Her husband had been dead some years, and since that time she had been keeping a lodging-house. It had not proved a very lucrative business, as the lodgers were few, and the fifteen cents which each paid for a night's rest, was almost entirely consumed in the wear and tear to which the bedding was exposed. Now she was sick, and the doctor said that she must go to the hospital, and that there was no hope of her ever recovering. But what would become of her children? For she had another daughter besides the one then with her. On the floor above was a concert saloon; she did not want them to go there; but where would they go? This was a question far beyond the reporter's ability to answer, for it involved that most difficult of all problems, the uneven distribution of wealth. So, having thanked her for her information, he left it unanswered and went up into the street.

Near the corner of Roosevelt and Cherry-street is centered that epitome of all wretchedness, Sweeney's-court. No huge Chinese capital contains fouler dens in which its numberless inhabitants swarm and multiply, than are here piled up, one above the other, shutting out every breath of air, except such as can ooze, filth-laden, through the crevices between the buildings. Within the walls of this tenement are to be found all forms and conditions of sorrow and suffering, and to narrate what may be seen and heard there, "the short and simple annals of the poor," would have to be prolonged and diversified to an indefinite extent. Suffice to say that the reporter made several visits in this building, not without risks, however, for such is the jealousy entertained against well-dressed people by many of its fifteen hundred lodgers, that whether the cause of their anger be alone or accompanied by a missionary or a police officer, they do not hesitate to pour from out the windows upon his unlucky head any species of offal they may have on hand in their rooms. It is impossible to resent any injury of this kind, as the building is so cut up with passages that the culprit is always certain of escaping.

In making the evening tour, the reporter went under the guidance of a detective; although there is no actual danger for any sight-seer who will refrain from drinking. The lodging-houses had already begun to receive their sleepy occupants, who lay coiled up on the dirty beds, utterly indifferent to the impurity of the atmosphere, in which even the lamps found it difficult to burn. Near the station-house was a large crowd of men waiting for the doors of the free dormitory to be opened; seventy-five could be accommodated, but where would the remainder go?

Along Water-street the houses on both sides were brilliantly lighted, and might lay claim to a certain picturesqueness, which they were far from possessing during the daytime. The reporter went into one of the most attractive of these, from which the sound of music and singing came out in uncertain harmony upon the night air. The room which he entered was small, and almost entirely filled by a bar, behind which stood a stout, florid German woman about forty-five years of age, who was the mistress of the place, and by her side assisting her in dispensing the liquid refreshments stood "her man," whose bleared eyes and died hair told of a dissipated life and a premature old age. Standing outside of the bar, and partaking of the drinks, were eight or ten men, mostly sailors, and an equal number of fat, ugly, middle-aged women, attired in short dresses, bedizened with tinsel. Not one of them seem to say anything, the men making the little conversation that existed, while the faces of all were wanting in expression so much as to amount almost to stupidity. The room beyond was much larger, and at the further end, on a platform, were three men playing on stringed instruments, to whose painful melodies two of the aged females were feebly tottering in the middle of the hall, without exciting so much as a thought in the minds of the indifferent spectators. No one seemed to notice the reporter, and, indeed, no special effort seemed to be the part of the women to fascinate any one, possibly from the knowledge that any attempt in that direction would result in a total failure; and having fully satisfied his curiosity, the reporter took his departure. Several other places of a similar character were visited, but in all, the same salient features presents themselves. With one or two exceptions all of the women in the different saloons exhibited an utter listlessness and indifference. Certainly it is not the love of excitement, but a struggle for existence that drives many of them to this mode of life, in which they betray neither pleasure nor emotion. At 12 o'clock the saloons were closed; the bright moon shone down on the almost deserted streets, and the reporter closed his one day's sojourn in the Fourth Ward. It may be well to state here, as no mention has been made of a corrective for this suffering, that an inestimable amount of good is being done by the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, and also by various other Missions in this locality. But that the power to do is infinitesimal compared with the work to be done can be easily ascertained by one day's investigation.

THE LABOR REFORM.

First Day—National Reform Convention—Plans for a New Form of Government and for a New Financial System—Labor Against Capital in the Next Presidential Campaign.

The formal proceedings of the Labor Reformers began with the session of yesterday afternoon, at the Cooper Institute. The attendance was very small. The meeting, though called for 2½, did not organize till 3 o'clock. E. H. HEYWARD, of Princeton, Mass., presided in the absence of the Chairman. After announcing the speakers for the evening, he introduced Mr. WILLIAM WEST as the representative of the "New Democracy," who made an address entitled "Democratic Political Reconstruction the Precursor of Universal Co-operation." Mr. WEST summed up his plan in practical form in a series of resolutions setting forth that our existing political institutions put the country under the control of a few corrupt office-seekers, and suggesting that the following system of goverment be substituted for the present one. "There shall be in each election district or subdivision primary deliberative assemblies, consisting of not less than twelve nor more than one hundred persons of mature age and of sound mind. Delegates from these assemblies, (in such proportion as the case may require,) shall be elected to Municipal, State and National councils. All measures shall originate in the assemblies, be sent to the councils for revision or amendment, and subsequently returned to the assemblies for ratification, and at least a majority of all the votes of all the members of the assemblies shall be required for the election of delegates to the councils and for the ratification of the proceedings. The assemblies and the councils should meet in the school and Court-houses belonging to the people, and the medium of communication between the several bodies should be Municipal, State and National newspapers, printed and published at the common expense."

ADDRESS OF JOHN ORVIS.

Mr. JOHN ORVIS, President of the New-England Reform League, followed Mr. WEST, premising that the object of the New-England Reform League in sending their delegates hither to hold meetings, was to promote interchange of opinion, in the hope that some good might arise therefrom. He continued: It is not to be understood that the New-England Labor Reform League is opposed to trades-unions. While we criticise the constitution and object of the unions, we are, upon the whole, strongly in favor of them, and ardently wish that their number might be greatly increased. The League wish, most of all, that the unions may go before the public on such a platform as will merit and receive the confidence and support of the people. This is the chief aim the League has in view. They have not aimed to support trades-unions exclusively, nor to enter into political agitation, so much as to settle the great principles upon which the whole reform movement should be based. Principles must be settled upon before decisive action can be had. Trades-unions are now a fixed fact; they will exist and must exist, and will be of great service, but they will not solve the problem of labor reform by themselves, because they do not comprise the larger part of the community. They do not represent the women of the country, nor that large and powerful class of intellectual and educated persons who have never done a hard day's work with their hands. New-England begins to see the necessity of a broader reform than the trades-unions can bring about, and of a movement which shall be catholic in its work, receiving aid from all quarters, and exerting its influence in all quarters. The trades-unions are weak because they are isolated, and because they are animated by class prejudices against all who are not working men. Let us see whether we cannot, by this Convention, so bring together the various branches of the labor movement that we shall unitize all classes in the United States for the prosecution of this great work. Our ranks now are broken and scattered. Can we not bring them together? If we are to attempt to overthrow this vast existing system, fortified in every way, we must have the aid of the Press, too, in addition to united effort. Where is the newspaper press of the United States on this question. The Press is entirely mercenary; run in the interest of capital altogether—pledged to uphold the present iniquitous state of things by which capital grows stronger and stronger to oppress the working men. Within a year we ought to have the most powerful newspaper in the nation as our organ, and we must have it if we are to exercise any influence in the Presidential campaign of 1872.

REMARKS OF HORACE H. DAY.

The next speaker was Mr. HORACE H. DAY. "We have prayed," he said, "to both political parties in vain. We have been driven to political action, and now we will have political action. We will place before the people a strong ticket for the next Presidential conflict, and we will support it strongly. Mr. DAY then drew a gloomy picture of the state of things in the country. "Our trade is oppressed," he said. "Our shipping no longer whitens the seas. Prosperity no longer reigns over the country. But go down Broadway, and everywhere is the evidence of immense accumulations of wealth. Stores of princely magnificence rise on every side. The quiet building where the banks once did business have sprung up into palaces. This is the result of a false financial system. The farmers of the West must pay twenty or forty per cent. for money or do without it. Can we produce anything with money at twenty or forty per cent. and expect to sell it at a profit in Europe, where money can be had for three per cent? We labor reformers propose that this fraudulent rate of interest which gives all the earnings of our country to the capitalist, shall be done away with. We insist that bons at three per cent. and 3.65 per cent. interest, payable in gold, be issued by the Government, and that these usurious bonds which are now eating up the country, be all bought in. We shall never cease this agitation till we have that, or something akin to it.

The first speaker at the evening session was Mrs. E. L. DANIELLS, of Massachusetts. Her remarks were mostly directed against the national banks, which she thought kept up the high rates of interest. She believed that the working people would soon say by their ballots that the national banks shall be abolished. She thought the Press did not dare to give voice to the sentiment of the working people. They are in the interest of the bondholders.

HORACE GREELEY ON PROTECTION AND LABOR.

Mr. HORACE GREELEY was received, on coming forward, with much applause. He said: Every one has his hobby, his pet scheme of reform. I do not judge the plan of the last speaker, but suggest one I believe to be a little more effective. I know a good deal about labor in this City for the last forty years. During that time I believe the working people of New-York have spent enough for liquor and tobacco to have bought for them one-half the property in this City. The best advice I could give the working man would be to let rum and tobacco alone. Mr. GREELEY then made some remarks on "Protection to Home Industry." In the middle of this great country rolls the Mississippi through the richest lands on the face of the globe. In the lower parts of the river it is held within its banks by levees. These levees need repair. The men on the banks cannot afford to build them up. Who shall rebuild it? Now I think the State should do it. The whole State is benefited by it. But, according to the free-traders, the only purpose for which it is right to tax you and me is to maintain law and order in the State. I protest against this doctrine. It denies that the people benefited by the levees should be taxed to repair them. Before the Erie Canal was built wheat was worth twice a much, sometimes four times as much, in the eastern as in the western part of the State, owing to difficult transportation. DE WITT CLINTON said, "We'll dig you a canal to carry it." Now that canal, according to free-trade doctrine, was a direct invasion of the rights of every citizen of the State. Concerning the relation of protection to labor reform, Mr. GREELEY said: I call any man who is doing good to mankind a laborer. I never worked so hard setting type for other men as I have for myself since I became an employer. The exchanger is as much a laborer as the producer. What labor, using the word in this large sense, is trying to get at, is to facilitate exchange, so that the man who produces an article shall be able to exchange it for less cost than at present. What we are after is to get the exchange so performed that, instead of taking the grist and leaving the toll for the producer, the exchanger shall take a toll and leave the grist. This is also the aim that protection to home industry has in view, to bring producer and producer nearer together, and to lessen the expense of the transfer of products.

ADDRESS OF MR. BRISBANE.

Mr. BRISBANE was the next speaker. He commenced by asking what are the evils under which the working man labors. The law that governs labor is free competition. If a man is a capitalist he may freely take advantage of starving labor, &c. Now this free competition is nothing but the warfare of labor. It is like the Barons of the Middle Ages, only it is meaner. There's no nobility in it; it is a mean warfare. He did not think it was wise for the working classes to allow themselves to be led away by tariff and finance. Universal co-operation he believed to be the only panacea for the sufferings of the working man. After Mr. BRISBANE concluded the Chairman announced that meetings would be held in the Tammany Building today, and to-morrow in the Cooper Institute. The session this forenoon will be spoken to by STEPHEN P. ANDREWS, JOSIAH WARREN and CHARLES MORAN, and this evening by M. M. POMEROY, E. H. HEYWOOD and others. The sessions on Monday will be addressed by Mrs. E. C. STANTON, Miss ANTHONY and Mrs. WOODHULL.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The Second Caisson to be Launched To-morrow—Magnitude of the Work.

The caisson for the New-York end of the East River Bridge will be launched on Monday morning. The disposition of it pending its final anchorage has not been definitely determined, but it will probably be secured to some wharf on the Brooklyn side. A force of about 100 workmen will be employed in erecting upon it seventeen courses of timber as a foundation for the tower on the New-York side. The preliminary dredging, to prepare the river bed for the reception of the caisson, will be begun some time next week, and will probably occupy about a month. Two dredges will be used, each of sufficient capacity to remove about 1,000 cubic yards of mud a day. Twenty barges will be kept constantly employed in removing to some convenient point the mud taken up by each dredge. The whole quantity of mud to be removed on the New-York side before reaching a firm foundation will be about 30,000 cubic yards. The excavation will extend forty feet below the river bed, or about eighty feet below the water level. On the Brooklyn side the dredging extended, upon an average, only sixteen feet below the river bottom, or sixty-one feet below the water level. This difference is owing to the excellent natural foundation on the east side of the river, where a layer of rock was quickly reached; while on this side the bottom is formed of quicksand to a considerable depth. As the New-York end of the bridge will fill the space now occupied by the Williamsburg ferry slips, the caisson cannot be placed in position until the new slips, now building, are completed, which will probably not be before the 1st of July. Then a wharf must be erected for the accommodation of the workmen, machinery and building materials. This will be four hundred feet long, and one hundred and fifty feet wide. It will be necessary to drive at least two thousand piles to support it. After this work has begun three hundred or more workmen will be employed upon this side of the river. The work of laing the foundation for the tower will require a year's labor.

The masonry of the tower on the Brooklyn side has been raised to a height of about twelve feet above the ground. In twenty quarries in Maine 1,000 workmen are employed in cutting stone for this bridge, and yet lack of stone has repeatedly delayed the work of erecting the structure. The mason-work was recently suspended ten days from this cause. It was resumed last Wednesday. The shortest period assigned for the completion of the bridge by the engineer, Mr. ROEBLING, is six or seven years.

The American and Foreign Christian Union.

The twenty-second anniversary of the American and Foreign Christian Union will be observed at Association Hall, on Tuesday evening. Addresses will be made on the occasion by Rev. Drs. HOWARD CROSBY and C. D. FOSS, Rev. HORACE JAMES, and Rev. Messrs. KALOPOTHORKES, of Athens, and MERWIN, of Chili.

During the past year the Board of Directors of the Christian Union has received through ordinary channels of individual and church contributions, $71,736 31; from legacies, $11,961 65; from publications, $1,733 49, and to meet emergencies in the work by the sale of invested securities, $7,073 41; in all, $93,677 55. This sum has been expended as follows: In missionary labor, $63,356 48, viz: For missions in Mexico and South America, $26,199 71; in Europe, $19,908 34; in the United States, (including one-half of expenses of District Secretaries,) $17,248 43; in publications, $11,374 07, and in expenses of management, collection and disbursement, $17,463 07.

In Louisville, Cincinnati and Boston the colporteurs of the Union have continued their good work in the visitation of Roman Catholic homes, in the support of Sabbath and week-day schools for the children of those homes, and in ministries of instruction, counsel and help to the ignorant, poor and suffering, in alms-houses, hospitals and prisons. One of these faithful laborers has visited 1,800 families, distributed 18,000 tracts and 500 books, and been instrumental in leading many into evangelical churches, and turning whole families from beggary and idleness to industry and hope. The issues of the *Christian World* have amounted to 150,000 copies. Of the 12,500 persons to whom it is regularly mailed, nearly 5,000 are ministers and editors.

A great number of specially-prepared tracts, and a considerable amount of other printed matter, relating to practical issues with Rome, have been discriminately distributed from the office of the *Christian Union*.

Terrible Burning Casualty.

Early last evening a patent liquid gas-stove exploded in the apartments of JAMES HUGHES, in the rear of the second of the five-story tenement house No. 179 Greenwich-street. The explosion scattered the burning liquid with which the stove was lighted, all over the room. Mrs. BRIDGET HUGHES, who was sitting near the stove when the explosion occurred, had her clothing set on fire, and she was so terribly burned that her life is despaired of. Mrs. WELSH, who was also in the room, was terribly burned by her clothing taking fire. HUGHES, while endeavoring to extinguish the flames, was badly burned about the hands and face. The sufferers were all removed to the Park Hospital, where they were properly cared for. The explosion caused the most intense excitement among the tenants, but the fire was extinguished before any other person was injured. HUGHES' furniture and household effects were damaged to the extent of $500. The first floor of the premises are occupied by BERNARD McCLUSKY as a shoe store, damaged $200; insured. The building, which is a new structure, was damaged to the extent of $500.

Shooting Affray Between Negroes.

At a late hour last night WM. THOMAS, of No. 42 Thomas-street, and GEORGE BROWN, of No. 38 Thomas-street, both colored men, while in the alley-way of premises No. 42 Thomas-street, became involved in a quarrel in regard to a white woman, who was living with THOMAS as his mistress. A fight ensued between the men, and THOMAS, breaking away from BROWN, ran into the street. Here he was met by THOMAS BROWN, a brother of GEORGE, and, drawing a single barreled pistol, shot BROWN in the left shoulder, inflicting a dangerous wound. THOMAS was arrested and locked up at the Leonard-street Police Station. BROWN was cared for at the Park Hospital.

Contest at Chess.

Mr. EUGENE DELMAR, brother of ALEXANDER DELMAR, the financier, and Mr. FREDERICK PERRIN, of Brooklyn, are at present engaged in playing a series of match-games at chess. Both are well known to be among the best players in the country, Mr. PERRIN once having had MORPHY as an antagonist. The present games are for a stake, Mr. DELMAR giving his opponent three games in advance out of ten. Eight games have thus far been played, two of them being drawn, two won by Mr. PERRIN, and four by Mr. DELMAR. The Café International, in Chatham-square, is the scene of the contest.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Notice is given by Mayor HALL that the Board of Apportionment, of which he is Chairman, will meet to-morrow at 1 o'clock P. M., in the chamber of the Board of Supervisors, New-York County Court-house, for the purpose of hearing the applications for aid of the several charitable institutions, hospitals and dispensaries named in the sixth section of the legislative act creating the Board. The list embraces societies, homes, hospitals, dispensaries, &c., almost without number.

The funeral of JOHANNAH COBURN, the wife of JOSEPH COBURN, the pugilist, took place yesterday, from the late residence of the deceased, in East Fortieth-street. The coffin was borne to the hearse by James Coburn, Mike Coburn, Dick Coburn, Billy Donohue, Frank McIntyre and Patrick Kenny. Among the mourners present were Gabe Case, Ned O'Baldwin, Harry Hill, Yankee Malloy, Aleck Ward, Bill Clark, Ed. Sherry, and several other well-known sporting characters.

The examination in the Blesson-McGoldrick bastardy case was begun yesterday before Justice HOGAN, at the Toombs. JAMES BYRNES, of No. 320 Broome-street, testified that he had taken JULIA BLESSON on two occasions within the past four months to an assignation-house in the Fourth Ward. JOHN McGOLDRICK was himself placed on the stand and admitted that he had known JULIA BLESSON carnally four times. The case was further adjourned at the request of McGOLDRICK's counsel, for the production of medical testimony.

Mr. J. H. BLOOD alias Dr. Harvey, appeared at Essex Market Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of assault, preferred against him by Mrs. ANNIE CLAFLIN, mother of the well-known female brokers of Broad-street. In the absence of the complainant the case was adjourned to Monday week. BLOOD emphatically denies the statements contained in Mrs. CLAFLIN's affidavit, and expresses his anxiety for a full and thorough investigation.

At the United States Circuit Court yesterday, a suit was commenced by Assistant District-Attorney EMERSON against the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company for carrying over the road empty whisky barrels with the stamps uncanceled. The penalty is $500 for each barrel.

The Travelers' Club held their annual dinner last night. F. W. J. HURST presided. About sixty members were present. Responses were made to the toasts "The President of the United States," "The Club," "The Press," "Absent Friends," and "The Ladies."

Gen. KIDDO, U. S. Army; Hon. JACOB LEVI, Syracuse; Col. WALLACE, New-Orleans; WALTER SCOTT, Texas, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Sturtevant House.

BROOKLYN.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Judge PRATT, on motion of JANE SLOCUM, issued a permanent injunction restraining ISAAC and WM. SLOCUM from removing the body of plaintiff's father from its present resting-place in Evergreens Cemetery. The defendants wished to remove the body in order that they might sell the lot.

Mrs. ANN McMULLEN, of No. 59 North Second-street, Williamsburg, appeared before Justice EAMES, yesterday, and accused AARON PIERCE and his wife, MARY JANE, of No. 217 Johnson-street, of abducting her daughter, aged sixteen years, with infamous intent. The Justice immediately issued a warrant for the girl, but she was found to have been carried off.

The Mayor issued a proclamation, yesterday, offering a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who murdered JOHN GASS in Williamsburg about two weeks ago.

The Chief of Police issued an order yesterday to the Captains of the various Precincts directing them to arrest all persons found throwing garbage or refuse upon any of the public thoroughfares.

The Williamsburg ferry-boat *Cayuga* collided, yesterday afternoon, with a coasting schooner, and lost a portion of one of her cabins. The schooner sustained no material injury.

The Grand Jury of the County Court were discharged yesterday for the Term. In the Court of Sessions, Judge TROY sentenced MARTIN OWENS to one year's imprisonment for grand larceny.

Shortly after 8 o'clock last night the house of JOHN M. CANDA, No. 327 President-street, was entered by thieves and robbed of $700 worth of jewelry and $1,000 worth of United States bonds. No arrests were made.

JEFF FRAZER, a colored man, was knocked from the back platform of a Court-street car by two ruffians at a late hour on Friday night. FRAZER's head was badly cut.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Teachers' Institute of Westchester County for the present year will be held in the Hall of Public School No. 6, in the village of Yonkers, during the ensuing week, commencing on Monday next. The Superintendent of Public Instruction has appointed Prof. JAMES JOHNNOT as Conductor, and Prof. E. V. DEGRAFF as Assistant Instructor.

At a meeting of a jury of Freeholders of the town of Mamaroneck, held on Friday evening, it was decided to complete the opening and grading of Grand Park-avenue, from Boston turnpike to Griffin-avenue, through Grand Park, for which purpose $10,000 have already been appropriated, and Mr. JANUS FULLER proposed to extend the avenue to Scarsdale Station, on the Harlem Railroad, at his own expense.

The work of constructing a new avenue through the Bradford estate, town of Rye, from Boston Post Road to the new station at Harrison, is nearly completed by Mr. JOHN P. MUMFORD, the engineer in charge.

The Supervisors of the towns of Rye, Harrison and White Plains have been authorized to expend an additional sum of $8,000 per mile on the completion of Westchester-avenue.

The Central Methodist Church of Yonkers have taken possession of their place of worship over the Post-office in that village.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Board of Excise of Castleton met yesterday at the office of Justice CORBETT, Mr. MINTURN in the chair. Licenses were fixed in the sums of $30, $75 and $100.

The North Shore Horse Railroad, which has suspended operations for the past three months, will resume travel in about three weeks. New Directors have been elected.

JOHN WILSON was before Judge KILPATRICK yesterday, charged with assaulting a young girl, a domestic of Mr. ROBERT LESLIE, and cutting her severely in the face. He was sent to the County Jail for three months.

LONG ISLAND.

Menhaden fishing has commenced in earnest during the past week. It is estimated that the fishermen from Greenport have taken over 1,000,000 during the week. As a general thing they are not very valuable, containing but little oil.

The foundation for STEWART's grand hotel, on the Plains, has been commenced. It will be 300 feet square, five stories high, and fire-proof, built of brick and iron, and will contain all the modern improvements and conveniences. The suites of rooms will be specially adapted for families, and so divided that each family may enjoy undisturbed seclusion.

Sloop-yacht *Lulu*, belonging to the Welch Point Oil Company of Milford, Conn., was launched at the yard of A. H. BISHOP, Greenport, on Wednesday. The following are her dimensions: Length, 52 feet; breadth, 18 feet 4 inches; depth, 5 feet; 23 tons burden. A vessel of same dimensions will be launched on Tuesday.

NEW-JERSEY.

Steel rails are being laid on the Morris and Essex Railroad from Orange westward. During the season, it is proposed to lay thirty miles double track with these rails. The rails are of Scotch manufacture, and two cargoes of them have already been received.

A New-York rough named JOHN ENWRIGHT was brought before Recorder BOHNSTEDT, of Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of highway robbery. PATRICK DENHAM, porter in a Broadway carpet-store, testified that he was returning to his home in Second-street about 8 o'clock on Friday evening; at the corner of Newark and Garden streets he passed a man and woman, when the man turned back and dealt witness a powerful blow in the face, knocking him down and rendering him insensible; when he came to he was bleeding from the mouth and nose, and his wallet, containing $1 60, was missing. The wallet, which the prisoner threw away while being conveyed to the Station-house by Officer KENNEDY, was identified by DENHAM as his property. ENWRIGHT was committed to the County Jail for trial.

The Board of Control, consisting of the Governor, Chancellor and Chief Justice of the State, has appointed the following persons Trustees under the act to establish a State Industrial School for girls: Abraham M. Taylor, Burlington County; Matthew W. Mitchel, Morris County; Samuel C. Brown, Mercer County; Samuel Allison, Mercer County; Rudolphus Bingham, Camden County, and Major O'Neil, of Jersey City.

CHARLES A. FAZERK, an Elizabeth jeweler, was robbed on Friday of watches and jewelry valued at nearly $1,000. Having occasion to absent himself from the store, FAZERK left a colored lad, WILLIAM JOHNSON, in charge. On his return the boy was missing, and with him twenty-seven silver and gold watches, besides other articles of value.

Bishop SIMPSON will dedicate the new church building connected with Drew Theological Seminary at Madison on the 17th inst. The annual seminary examinations commence on the 10th, and Commencement will be held on the 18th inst. Dr. LOOMIS will preach the annual sermon.

The corner-stone of the new German Methodist Church, at Newark, will be laid to-morrow afternoon. Drs. BARTINE and CRANE will officiate. The building is of brick, situated on the corner of Mulberry and Walnut streets, and cost $25,000. A handsome parsonage is to be erected on the adjoining lot.

Two safes, valued at $345 and $200 respectively, were stolen yesterday from the sidewalk in front of the safe factory of Messrs. MITTUACHT, at Newark, whose property they are. Suspicion attaches to a man named SELDER, who deposited $800 in the business some time ago, but, becoming tired, he demanded his money, which was refunded. It is alleged that he had eleven safes taken away in one night.

The execution that was expected to be made yesterday morning on the McKay Locomotive Works property in Jersey City, to satisfy the claims of the half hundred or more mechanics who have received no wages since January, was restrained by an order from the Court of Bankruptcy, the establishment it appears having become insolvent.

An unknown man, supposed to be a tramp, was killed yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, near Roseville. The train was running at full speed, and the engineer was unable to stop it in time to save the man. The whistle was blown, but no notice was taken of it. The body was taken to the depot at Newark.

The newly elected Freeholders of Jersey City met last evening at Gallagher's Hotel. A number of committees were appointed, when the members adjourned until Monday evening. At that time definite action will be taken by the body to enforce their supposed rights under the new law by which they were elected.

ANNIE LYNCH, aged thirteen years, met with a shocking death, in New-Brunswick, yesterday. She was playing about the canal lock while some boats were being towed into it by means of a cable and engine, when she caught hold of the cable and was wound round the drum with such force as to sever the body at the abdomen.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company have purchased a tract of land in South Paterson whereon to erect a new and spacious depot immediately. At Stony Road the Company has obtained a site for an engine-house and turn-table.

Battery R, First Light Artillery United States Army, arrived at the Jersey City depot of the New-Jersey Railroad, direct from Fort Riley, yesterday morning. The detachment is commanded by Gen. W. H. GRAHAM.

Dr. J. B. CUTTER, charged with abortion, and who was believed to have absconded, was arrested at the Hoffman House in New-York, on Friday night, and taken to Newark, yesterday. He was bailed for trial in the sum of $5,000.

GEORGE HOLDEN was yesterday arrested at Newark for an assault on a man named AMMAN, at the corner of Orange and Strume streets. The latter is dangerously injured, and HOLDEN was held in $500 bail by Justice MILLS.

In Newark, yesterday, EDMUND BACK was fined $50 for slaughtering animals within 400 feet of a dwelling, and JAMES H. KIPP was fined $10 for throwing foul fish on a lot.

JAMES BAIRD, a raftsman, while cutting poles above Trenton, on Friday afternoon, cut his foot almost entirely off across the instep. Amputation was necessary.

THOMAS TENDLE was arrested in Orange, Friday night, on suspicion of having fired the barn of Dr. PIERSON, some time ago. He said he sold tracts for a living.

A stable, the property of Mr. J. J. COYNE, of Elizabeth, was burned yesterday, involving a loss of about $2,500, on which there is a partial insurance.

Naval Intelligence.

Commander HENRY ERBEN, Jr., leaves New-York on the 13th inst., in the steamer *Adriadne*, having been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to take command of the expedition to remove the iron-clad fleet from the Gulf to League Island. The iron-clads *Dictator*, third rate, 1,750 tons; *Manhattan*, fourth rate, 550 tons; *Sangus*, fourth rate, 550 tons; *Terror*, third rate, 1,085 tons, and *Wyandotte*, fourth rate, 550 tons, are included in this order of removal. The convoy will probably consist of the screw steamer *Congress*, second rate; *Severn*, second class; *Kansas*, fourth rate, and *Yantic*, fourth rate. These vessels will probably sail in a squadron from Key West, keeping close along shore in smooth water, and will present a truly formidable appearance.

Yesterday afternoon Baron VON HAUN, accompanied by several officers of the Austrian frigate *Novara*, visited the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and were hospitably received by the officers on the station.

The North German gun-boat *Meteor*, which has been lying in our harbor for the past ten days, will probably sail to-morrow.

The Court-martial of which Rear Admiral C. H. BELL is President, and which has been in session at the Brooklyn Navy-yard for the past two weeks, finished its labors yesterday, and having sent the papers to the Secretary of the Navy, is now awaiting orders to dissolve.

Commander CHARLES H. CUSHMAN has been ordered to command the *Wachusett*, now fitting out at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 6—2 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾ for money, and 93¾@93⅞ for the account. American Securities quiet and steady. United States Five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90½; 1865, old, 90¼; 1867, 92⅛; Ten-forties, 89½.

LIVERPOOL, May 6—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 7½d.@7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d.@7⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

11½ A. M.—PROVISIONS—Bacon, 37s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

2 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 7½d.@7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d.@7⅞d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay, since the last report to the 5th inst., have been 40,000 bales. Sales of Cotton on ship named, at Charleston or Savannah, at 7⅜d., for Middling. PROVISIONS—Bacon, 38s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 16¼d.@16¼d. BACON—Short-rib Middles, 41s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, May 6—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅞ for both money and the account. American Securities opened quiet and steady. United States Five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90½; 1865, old, 90¼; 1867, 92½; Ten-forties, 89½.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Chief Engineer W. W. Dungan is ordered to the *Dictator*. The Second Assistant Engineer of the *Resaca* has been detached and ordered home.

The War Department has published as a general order the act of Congress to enforce the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and for other purposes.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 6—*In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.*—Miss M. Eels, Miss A. Pate, J. A. Rutherford, E. Butler, Mrs. J. S. Fox, Miss Grahm, D. G. Cumejel, H. A. Hine, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bush, 3 children and servant, C. E. Gregory, Mrs. C. W. Topham, J. Hunkey, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gantier, 3 children and 3 maid-servants, Misses A. E. and L. M. Gantier and Miss Johnston, Y. T. Bewers, W. Pate, T. P. Brock, R. S. Brock, Y. D. Sinclair, J. Lockhalt, J. J. Aster and servant, Rev. W. P. Abbott and wife, T. Hulyer, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Wood and 2 infants and servant, C. H. Brock, H. Brock, Miss F. Cuisen, J. Lyons, J. G. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. G. Battersby, J. Dixon, J. McLeane, W. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wersaw and 2 children, Miss C. Macrum, Miss E. J. Crawford, Miss A. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mayer, 4 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lottner, Mr. and Mrs. C. Andrews and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dunniel, Mr. Muller, Mr. Curtis, Miss Selvage, Mr. and Mrs. Gildersleeve, J. Cornell and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. McDonnell, S. H. Wash, R. Woodside, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hunt, G. Jardiel, J. Le Bratollier, J. Matthews, G. Galefee, R. Sommers, Mrs. H. Kerney, Jr., R. Eayar, H. Kearney, J. Watkins, W. Silpho, H. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Taylor and child, J. Homer, Z. M. Evans, J. C. Chubb, Miss M. Chubb, Master P. Chubb, Master S. Chubb, Dr. S. R. Kruzld, A. W. Laughlin, W. J. Brigham, Mrs. and Mrs. E. Mony and 3 children, Mr. W. L. Libby.

MAY 6—*In the steam-ship India, for Glasgow and Liverpool.*—Alex. Simpson and wife, Geo. Simpson, Peter B. Reid and wife, Mrs. Mary Constable, Angeline Constable, Rev. J. L. Confort and wife, John Temple, Miss Sarah A. Temple, John C. Temple, Wm. H. Temple, Mrs. E. P. Wright, Mrs. Wm. Cummings, Geo. Gleisner, C. N. H. Schultz, Robert Cumming, John Broadrup, Dr. DeCourcy Morris and wife, Herbert DeCourcy, William Gamble, Hugh Douglas, Lucius B. Mantonya, James Johnstone, Robert Moore, Wm. Constable, Richard J. Story and wife, Mrs. J. Mercer, Mrs. Roche, Stewart McCullough, Lizzie McCullough, Mrs. Wm. Granger, Miss Maria Granger, Miss Gazley Granger, Louisa Kerr, Sarah Canfield, Harriet Canfield, James Liney, Edward Ewart, J. G. Auchcerton, B. H. Hunter, Geo. Baird, Charles Baird, Horace A. Young, John Kirkpatrick, John McMichael, Donal Ciunas, and others in the steerage.

MAY 6—*In steam-ship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Harvey Loomis, Miss Annie Loomis, Miss Mary Loomis, Mons. Louis Prelier, J. B. Prevot, Henry Quigg Stevens, A. O. Weinschendoff, Mrs. Colville and child, Mr. Sprunt, Mr. Winans, Albert Banner, D. G. Mulford, J. P. Kennedy, James Ritchie, John Augerain, Mr. Sharp, Abram Griffith, C. Barnes, David J. Jones and daughter, M. Marks and wife, Edmund C. Price, A. F. Colton, R. L. Shelly, W. H. Porter, E. A. Bell, Dr. Launne and wife, F. Bonsfield, J. T. Bamrick, John Townsend, Rev. Richard O'Gorman, George Hunt, Miss Mary Townsend, Mr. Barney and servant.

MAY 6—*In steam-ship Manhattan, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. and Miss P. W. Dorramet, Mr. and Mrs. John Hastings, Mrs. L. B. and Mrs. L. I. Seaver, Henry and Benj. Ford, Miss Webster, Miss Sidney Williams, Mrs. [illegible], Dr. Graham, Mrs. M. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. L. Leonce Condert and child, Miss Condert, Chas. and Eugene Lichtenberg, Miss Lizzie Scribner.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—A. H. Bowman, L. Wightman, Mrs. J. F. Veelst and 2 children, R. Davis, J. Lissner, T. K. Foster, Miss E. J. Foster, J. Dean and wife, W. H. Stockwell and wife, J. E. Halsey, E. Bell.

In steam-ship Gulf Stream, for Savannah.—L. O. Cohen, Moses Israel, Jas. Blanchard, A. L. Willard, Joe Levi, J. W. Lathrop, Jr., L. O. Cochran, J. Higgins and lady, T. Hynes and lady, P. Stafford and lady.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 6—*In steam-ship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rowland, Mrs. Barnett, Mrs. Harrison, P. Cochrane, Thomas H. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. John Michels, William P. Pattinson, Henry Gurney, Peter Rintoul, H. O. Bristowe, Judge Rodgers, R. E. Goodell, J. W. Allaire, Miss Saxe, Miss Mary Ann Townsend, Thomas B. De Forrest, Alexander Geddes, J. L. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. E. Whittlesey, Mr. Whittlesey, Jr., Mr. Phipps, Mr. Mott, E. F. Chamberlayne, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Tufts, John Lee, John Collinson, S. McMullan, Henry S. Morris, Mrs. Brock, Alexander Idotte, Mr. and Mrs. J. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Swift, Mrs. A. Burn, T. A. de Blois, Wm. H. Hughes, H. Bauerman, S. G. Martin, W. M. Reeves, U. Roethlisberger, P. Dolby, Mr. Gregson, Miss Idotte, Mrs. Mott and 5 children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....4:52 | Sun sets.......7:02 | Moon rises.10:33
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..9:30 | Gov. Island.10:19 | Hell Gate..11:41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 6.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Lodona, Hovey, New-Orleans, Charles H. Mallory & Co.; George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Tillie, Partridge, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, George B. Merrick; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Charles Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Manhattan, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; India, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Donau, (N. G.,) Ernst, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Mississippi, Henry, New-Orleans, Frederick Baker & Co.; Gulf Stream, McCreevy, Savannah, Robert Lowden & Co.; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia.

Ship Orpheus, Smith, Boston, Fred. Baker.

Barks John Worster, Bourne, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Bertha Rod, (Norw.,) Rod, Aarhuus, Denmark, Funch, Edye & Co.; Grace, (Br.,) Irvine, Sidney, C. B., Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Kosmos, (N. G.,) Wierichs, Bremen, Fred. Schwoon.

Brigs G. W. Morris, (Br.,) Morris, Antigua, G. Wessels; Harry & Aubrey, (Br.,) Briggs, Barbados, T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co.; Jabez, (Br.,) Whittier, Hamilton, Bermuda, Duncan McColl; Guisborough, (Br.,) Patter, St. Johns, N. F., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; J. Polledo, (Br.,) Dyer, Morehead City, Miller & Houghton; Trionio, (Ital.,) Cacaso, Odessa, Slocovich & Co.

Schrs. J. C. Libby, Libby, Point-a-Pitre, (Guad.,) S. C. Loud & Co.; Helen Hastings, (Br.,) Aubrey, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; W. K. Chapman, Packham, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Annie Borland, Voorhis, Cedar Keys, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. H. Lockwood, Sharrett, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Jamestown, Brown, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Robert Myhan, Swasey, Nassau, B. J. Wenberg; Rosalie, (Br.,) Cleare, Harbor Island, Jos. Eneas; Sarah Bernice, Proctor, Musquash, J. Murray; Anna M. Dickenson, Dickenson, Indianola, Evans, Ball & Co.; Willie Dill, Howland, Jacksonville, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Ella Frances, Bulger, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Anna Turner, —, Wilmington, Wm. Chalmers; Frank Walter, Brewster, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Wave Crest, Davis, Georgetown, Rackett & Bro.; Red Jacket, Averill, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Bengal, Hatch, Salem; W. H. Brown, Terry, Providence; Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; O. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Abyssinia, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool April 25, via Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and 913 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. May 1, lat. 46 26 N., lon. 41 4 W., passed ship Mary Manchester, bound W.; 4th, lat. 41 31, lon. 60 48, a N. G. steam-ship, bound E.; 6th, at 2¼ P. M., 20 miles E. of Sandy Hook, bark Jenny, from Leith, for New-York.

Steam-ship Wilmington, Cole, Galveston April 28, via Key West May 1, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Experienced thick weather from Hatteras up, with N. E. winds; 6th inst., Little Egg Harbor N. W., distant 7 miles, spoke ship G. Strickland, (of Bath,) from Newport, Eng., for New-York; same time, brig Victoria, (of St. John, N. B.,) from Havana, for do.

Steam-ship Zodiac, Skinner, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. to Washington & Co. 5th inst., off the Capes of Delaware, spoke schr. Ricardo, Barros, from Cardenas, 5 ds. out.

Ship Charles, (Belg.,) Lechere, Antwerp 48 ds., in ballast to T. Bierck. Came the northern passage and had heavy westerly gales; has been 14 ds. W. of the Banks.

Ship Expounder, Crocker, King's Roads March 18, with railroad iron to order—vessel to master. Passed Lundy Island March 20; had fine E. winds up to lat. 42, lon. 43; April 4 took a hurricane from W. to W. N. W., with a high sea running, ship laboring hard and straining badly; April 7 took another hurricane from N. W., which lasted three hours, with heavy cross seas.

Ship Casilda, Robinson, London 68 ds., with mdse. to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. Was [illegible] ds. to the Banks; have experienced a continuation of heavy westerly gales nearly the whole passage.

Ship Fleetford, Storer, Liverpool 60 ds., with mdse. to Chase, Talbot & Co. Had heavy gales from W. S. W. and W. most of the passage; was 18 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Rosamond, Mardon, of and 42 ds. from Liverpool, with salt to Miller & Jones—vessel to Samuel Thompson's Nephew & Co. Took the northern passage and experienced strong westerly gales; April 9, in a heavy gale from N. W., lost rail, started waterways, lost one boat, and smashed skylights.

Bark Argonaut, (N. G.,) Steengrafe, Bremen March 24, with mdse. and 60 passengers to Herm. Koop & Co. Took the northern passage; passed Fair Island April 9; crossed Grand Banks between the 21st and 23d of April, in lat. 46 20; passed a great number of icebergs, and had nothing but fog, rain and variable winds since then; March 25, on the Dogger's Bank, in the North Sea, passed a capsized vessel, keel up, about 110 feet long, no copper bottom, apparently a long time in that situation.

Bark John Cobbold, (of Ipswich,) Pasifull, Zante, via Falmouth, Eng., 51 ds., with currants to order—vessel to George F. Bulley. Made a northern passage; from April 1 to 10 experienced strong westerly gales, with heavy sea; lost jibboom, damaged cutwater, broke tiller, stove boat, and received other slight damage; since, moderate weather; April 4, lat 40 20, lon. 71, signalized bark Herione, of Boston, standing N.

Bark Offerton, (of Sunderland,) Erskin, Newcastle 43 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Made the northern passage, and experienced strong westerly gales; has been 21 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Malvina, Schutt, (N. G.,) Schultze, Hamburg 48 ds., with petroleum barrels to order—vessel to master. Made the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales from lon. 40; has been 23 ds. W. of the Banks. May 3, lat. 40 50, lon. 67, passed British barks Fresh Breeze and A. B. Samon, bound E.

Bark Clara, (N. G.,) Probst, Bremen 48 ds., with mdse. and 149 passengers to F. Schwoon. Had one death, an infant; came the northern passage; was 22 ds. W. of the Banks, with strong westerly and easterly gales.

Bark Clevedon, (of Liverpool,) Hughes, Iquique 84 ds., with nitrate of soda, &c., to order—vessel to J. C. McArthur. Passed Cape Horn March 9, crossed the equator April 12, in lon. 35 50; from lat. 40 S. in the Pacific to the River Platte had heavy gales, varying from W. N. W. to S. S. W., with terrific cross sea; thence light winds and fine weather; from lat. 30 S., lon. 70 W., was 9 ds.

Bark Keystone, (of Boston,) Berry, Bordeaux March 8, with mdse. to Daniel St. Amant & Son—vessel to master. Was 12 ds. to lon. 40 W., with fine weather; from 40 to 50 W. was 21 ds., with constant gales from S. W. to N. W. for 13 ds.; light winds and foggy weather from Grand Banks; 47 ds. from mouth River Gumole and 57 ds. from Bordeaux.

Bark Hugin, (Norw.,) Olsen, Cardiff March 6, with railroad iron to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Took the northern passage. Was 30 ds. W. of the Banks with strong W. and S. W. gales.

Bark Prindesse Alexandra, Verdon, of and 12 ds. from St. Croix, with sugar, molasses and rum to Roche Bros. & Co. Had moderate weather the entire passage. Was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, and 62 hours N. of Barnegat, with dense fog.

Bark Jernais, (Norw.) Nielsen, Newport, Eng., 63 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Took the southern passage, and for the first 10 ds. experienced strong S. W. and N. W. gales; fine weather.

Bark James McCarty, McCarty, Genoa 70 ds., with mdse. to J. Swan. Passed Gibraltar March 11; took the northern passage, and heavy S. W. and N. W. gales, lost and split sails. April 24, lat. 36 45, lon. 59, John Williams, seaman, a native of Long Island, aged 21 years, fell from the jib-boom overboard and was drowned.

Bark Eliza Barss, Vesey, of and 8 ds. from Bermuda, with produce to Middleton & Co. Was 3 ds. within 30 miles of Sandy Hook, with dense fog and N. E. winds.

Brig Moses Rogers, Woodhull, Messina 65 ds., with fruit and 1 passenger to Lawrence Giles & Co.—vessel to Isaac Hall. Passed Gibraltar March 13. Came the northern passage, and experienced strong westerly gales from lon. 23 to 51, since moderate weather April 21, lat. 42 59, lon. 50 30, saw a large iceberg and much drift ice; April 23, lat. 42 55, lon. 53 20, saw another large iceberg; April 26, lat. 42 37, lon. 55 18, spoke ship Genevieve Strickland, (of Bath,) from Newport, for New-York, with bulwarks, stove, sky-lights smashed, and cabin filled with water.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, Smith, of and 6 ds. from Bermuda, with produce and 6 passengers to Middleton & Co. Had variable weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Sparkling Sea, (of New-Haven,) Falkenberg, Jacksonville 7 ds., with yellow pine to the New-Haven Steam Saw-mill Co.—vessel to Bentley, Miller & Thomas. Was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong E. winds and thick weather. The S. S. is bound to Hartford.

Schr. David V. Streaker, (of Philadelphia,) Van Gilder, Jacksonville 6 ds., with yellow pine to the New-Haven Saw-Mill Co.—vessel to master. The D. V. S. is bound to New-Haven.

Schr. Mary S. Lunt, (of Granada,) Simmons, Baracoa April 25, with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to Reeve, Osborne & Co.

Schr. Jed Frye, Langley, Brunswick, Ga., 8 ds., with yellow pine to T. H. Mayhew & Co.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with thick fog.

Schr. Josie, Look, Addison, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. N. B. Jones, Fletcher, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Sea Eagle, Reynolds, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. W. H. Whitney, Reed, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Salliet T. Chartre, Simmons, Baltimore, for Portsmouth, N. H.

Schr. N. B. Skinner, Kircher, Georgetown, D. C., for Stamford.

Schr. Edward Wotten, Young, Portland, with lumber to Geo. B. Holyoke.

Schr. Frank Higgins, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Josie, Wasson, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Vermillion, Dickinson, Providence, for Hoboken.

Schr. Daniel Griffin, Davis, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. W. Hine, Lane, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah H. Boice, Bates, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. E. S. Potter, Potter, Providence, for Alexandria.

Schr. Adrian, Everett, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. Young Teaser, Slusman, Fall River, for Georgetown.

Schr. Black Diamond, Goldsmith, Providence.
Schr. Trimmer, Heyde, Bridgeport, for Albany.
Schr. Ontario, Barbour, Providence, for Hoboken.
Schr. Nevada, Robertson, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Anthony Killey, Summers, Virginia.
Schr. Hattie Lou, Sherer, Virginia.
Schr. Expedite, Rackett, New-Haven.
Schr. Robin Hood, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Isaac Anderson, Doyle, Providence.
Schr. Treasure, Arnold, Providence.
Schr. Union, Wheeler, Providence.
Schr. Ellen Perkins, Kelly, Providence.
Schr. Ann T. Sipple, Bates, Providence.
Schr. Success, Richards, Norwich.
Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Wareham.
Schr. Geo. Whitmore, Ellis, Rockport, Me.
Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Pawtucket.
Schr. Brandywine, Adams, New-Bedford.
Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. Mary Natt, Parker, New-London.
Schr. Free Stone, Pelton, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Hero, Kelly Salem.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E., thick rain-storm.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Algeria, City of Washington, City of Antwerp, Holland and Manhattan, for Liverpool; Donau, for Bremen; Mississippi and Geo. Cromwell, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Gulf Stream, for Savannah; Tillie, for Galveston; Jas. Adger, for Charleston; Benefactor, for Wilmington, N. C.; Wyanoke and Geo. B. Upton, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 6.—Arr. steamers McClellan, Baltimore; Aries, Philadelphia; ship Lottie Warren, Liverpool; barks Napier, Singapore; Bolivia, Winnebak; Isabel, Buenos Ayres; Sarah, Liverpool; Howland, Surinam; Helois, Rotterdam.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 6.—Sld. steamer Champion, for New-York, and schr. N. W. Smith, for Sagua la Grande.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 6.—Arr. revenue steamer Northerner, Chase, from a cruise. Reports passed in for Baltimore, bark Pasqualino, from Antwerp; brigs S. W. Hall, from Sagua; Wolfville, from Havana; C. S. Packard, from Arecceibo; schrs. Ontario, from Cardenas; Malito, from Martinique; Willie Loquille, from Porto Rico.

SAVANNAH, May 6.—Arr. steamer Leo, from New-York.

Cld. steam-ships San Salvador, for New-York; Montgomery, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia.

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 4—P. M.—Arr. schrs. War Steed, Malden, N. Y., Boston; J. H. Counce, Fall River, Bangor; Alice C. Fox, Tangier, Portland; Bonney Ives, East Greenwich, Ellsworth; Anna Currier, (Br.,) Providence, St. John, N. B.; Elvira, New-York, Rockland; Mary A. Rice, Bangor, Hartford; Charleston, do., Fall River; George B. Somes, do., Greenport; William Butman, do., New-York; Alaska, Cherryfield, do.; Adelia, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., do.; Island Belle, Vinalhaven, do.; Oregon, Arctic, William Rice, Empress, Susanna, Florida, Rockland, do.; Equal, do., Norwich; Billow, do., Fall River; Ottawa, (Br.,) Hillsboro.

Returned, schr. Brutus.

May 5, A. M., no arrivals.

Spoken.

April 26, lat. 39 18 N., lon. 61 20 W., brig Como, (Br.,) hence for Gibraltar.

April 30, lat. 38 44, lon. 63 06, ship Neptune, (N. G.,) from Mobile, for Liverpool.

May 3, off Nantucket, whaling brig Falcon, (of Salem,) with 500 bbls. oil, bound into Boston.

May 5, 80 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook, brig Virginia, hence for St. Pierre, Mart.

May 4, Montauk, bearing N. by W., schr. Frank Allen, from Cuba, for Portland.

April 30, lat. 33 50, lon. 65 20, schr. Henry Parker, hence for Demerara.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Warner, from London and Isle of Wight March 22, which arrived 5th and anchored on the Bar, came up yesterday, (6th,) and reports April 16, lat. 42, lon. 42 30, passed the stern frame and about forty feet of a vessel's keel; April 19, lat. 43 55, lon. 48, passed an iceberg; since the 1st of April have had a constant succession of westerly gales, arr. off the Light-ship Thursday morning; very thick and blowing hard; was obliged to haul off shore.

Ship Great Western, Lewis, from Liverpool, previously reported arrived and anchored on the Bar, came up yesterday (6th) P. M., and reports experienced very bad and changeable weather for the season. March 24, Cape Clear, bearing E. by N. [illegible] miles, was run into by the ship Carrie Reed, (of Boston,) carrying away our jib-boom and all head-gear, sprung bowsprit, and stove in the whole of port bow.

Foreign Ports.

BARACOA, April 25.—In port schrs. Wildfire, Bearse, for Philadelphia in 2 ds.; Florence Bailey, Bailey, for New-York in 3 ds.; Edward A. De Hart, James K. Lawrence, Race Horse, Charlie Cobb, J. J. Harris, Laura, Pride, and Hannah Coomer, for New-York soon.

ST. CROIX, April 24.—In port, brig Sea Bird, ldg. for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, May 6.—The Cunard steam-ship China, Capt. Macaulay, from New-York April 26, touched at Queenstown last evening, and proceeded for Liverpool.

The Hamburg American steam-ship Westphalia, Capt. Schwensen, from New-York April 25, touched at Plymouth last evening, and proceeded to Hamburg.

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DEMAREST & WOODRUFF,
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SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAYS, on Platform Springs.
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SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAYS, Lined Brown Cloth.
SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAYS, Lined Brown Leather.
EXTENSION-TOP PHAETONS, for four and six persons.
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PARK PHAETONS, a variety of styles.
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LANDAULETS, five sizes, on Platform and C Springs.
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NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.

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Every law-abiding citizen should know this and act accordingly.
THE NEW
"XL"
REVOLVERS,
Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4,
For pocket revolvers are not surpassed, the No. 4 shooting a ball larger than the Colt's Navy, and weight of revolver only thirteen ounces.
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